IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE."

IS

THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER

IN ASIA.

THE

Bombay Gazette

No. 55,968.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situate IN HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. Where all communications must be Addressed.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY,

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 3-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
*31st May	MANCUA.....	11000	.....	...
7th June	SALSETTE ..	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
14th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
21st ,,	DELTA.....	8000	MOREA	11000
28th ,,	INDIA	8000	.....	...
5th July.	SALSETTE...	6000	MARMORA.....	10500
12th ,,	HIMALAYA.	7000	.....	...
19th ,,	SALSETTE..	6000	MEDINA	12500
26th ,,	EGYPT.....	8000	.....	...
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE..	6000	MOLDAVIA ..	12000
9th ,,	PERSIA.....	8000	.....	...
16th ,,	SALSETTE..	6000	MALOJA	12500
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
30th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
6th Sept.	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
13th ,,	INDIA	8000	MACEDONIA...	10500

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

*This Vessel will call at MALTA.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on the day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 1 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on Wednesday, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and return tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Cleopatra ..	4039.	N. Chersich	1st June.
Nippon	6350.	....	1st July.
Cleopatra ...	4039.	N. Chersich	1st Aug.
Gablonz.....	8000.	G. Gilhuber	1st Sept.
Marienbad...	8000.	....	1st Oct.
Habsburg....	3979.	E. Seberich	16th Oct.
Gablonz.....	8000.	G. Gilhuber	1st Nov.
Cleopatra ...	4039.	N. Chersich	16th Nov.
Marienbad...	8000.	....	1st Dec.
Habsburg ...	3979.	E. Seberich	16th Dec.

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Persia....	5895.	G. Bartole	28th June.
Gisela....	4260.	....	28th July.

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. .. Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back ,, 750
To London via Trieste .. Rs. 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back ,, 908 to.. 1038*

SECOND CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back .. 525
To London via Trieste .. ,, 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back ,, 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back ,, 675
To London via Trieste .. ,, 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back ,, 833 to 963†

*Fares according to Route and Class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS and lights are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
Fr. Ferdinand..	6046	A. Leva	6th June 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

CLARKES B 41 PILLS

A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

IN END TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route
Dumra	1635	Thurs. 5th June.	9 a.m.	direct.
Lieg	2185	Friday 6th June	‡ 6 a.m.	direct.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S.S. "Dumra," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 5th June, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly).

S.S. "Baroda," 3,172, tons, on Thursday the 5th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Pentakota	3418	Thursday, 12th June.
†Pundua	3305	,, 26th June.
*Palamcotta	3413	,, 10th July.
†Lindula	3358	,, 24th July.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

†Calls at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,

Ballard Pier, Bombay.

Nicol Road, near
31st May, 1913.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE.)

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for

MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c.

SPRING 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
		1913.	1913.
City of York	P. 7810	..	31 May
Trafford Hall ..	P. 5321	..	21 June
City of Athens	5594	1st July	..
City of Lahore	P. 6875	..	12 July
City of London	9000	..	19 July
City of Paris.....	9200	..	6th Ag.
City of Sparta	5415	13th Ag.	..

P "City of York," "Trafford Hall" & "City of Lahore" calling at Port Sudan (Homewards).

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles..	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The fares advertised include Free passage by the B.I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For passages and full particulars apply to—

Bombay: Messrs. Edward Bates & Sons
Agency, KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

CANVAS

David Corsar & Sons

Best Flax Canvas

For full particulars apply to—

SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,

BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

HOTELS.

LONDON HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.

(*Near the Houses of Parliament.*)

FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.

Tariff and full particulars on application to the

PROPRIETOR.

Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Armitsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Hoilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Pukot
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cobu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Taiping, (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Medan	Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security, and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Office Hours, 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GRIEG,
Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....	,,	18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur.
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Lioyaang	Tihling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria.

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

S. UJIYE,
Sub-Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED	Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED	Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 9,71,432
RESERVE FUND (in Govt. Papers)	Rs. 9,25,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

BRANCHES—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore Delhi, D.I. Khan, Ferozpore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt, Rawalpindi. Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B.A.
Manager

Bombay, 89, Apollo Street.

POINTS to look for in your new piano and which are essential qualities.

* TONE.
** TOUCH
*** POWER
**** DURABILITY
***** SUITABILITY TO INDIAN CLIMATE.

You do not know what a really artiste Piano is, if you have not tried a

BLUTHNER.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR BLUTHNER PIANOS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£3,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERV FUND	£1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 400,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E D Sassoon & Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Horaby Rd., and Churchgate St

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASE AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£400,000
RESERVE	£50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Rs.	50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs.	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	32,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad, (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow, Mandvi(Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkor, Surat, and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT and DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. and for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government papers and all descriptions of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150o	in cases.
White Rose	150o	,, ,,
Chester	125o	,, ,,
Devoe's	125o	,, ,,
Monkey	125o	,, ,,

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125o in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

Retail Agents for Bombay.

Messrs. F. M. CHINOY & Co., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND KARACHI.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES.

PETER'S AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,
CADBURY'S AND FRY'S ENGLISH CHOCOLATES,
MORIONDS AND GARIGLIO'S ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
HELLERS' AUSTRIAN CHOCOLATES,
KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES,
And Regal and Tudor Assortment of Chocolates.

NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and a large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable for presentation.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE is hereby given that AHMED-ALLI MULLA ABDEALLI TAPIA, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having any right, title, interest or claim into or upon the said property or any part thereof either by way of sale, mortgage, lease, gift, inheritance, lien, casement, incumbrance or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, No. 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same (if any) will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without any regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Foras tenure situate, lying and being at Chunabhathi, near Balaram Street, without the Fort, and in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 150 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under New Survey No. 6984, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 2683 (2), Street No. 42 (a), and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by private passage, on or towards the West by the property of Bai Hamabai F. Petit and another, on or towards the North by another property of the Vendor, and on or towards the South also by another property of the Vendor—Dated this 30th day of May, 1913.

PAYNE & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE is hereby given that AHMED-ALLI MULLA ABDEALLI TAPIA of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having any right, title, interest or claim into or upon the said property or any part thereof either by way of sale, mortgage, lease, gift, inheritance, lien, easement, incumbrance or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, No. 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the same (if any) will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without any regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Foras tenure situate, lying and being at Chunabhathi, near Balaram Street, without the Fort, and the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 150 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under new Survey No. 6984, and assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 2683 (1), Street No. 42, and bounded as follows—that is to say on or towards the East by private passage on or towards the West by property of Bai Hamabai F. Petit and another, on or towards the North by the property of Savodia, and on or towards the South by another property of the Vendor together with the right of way and subject to the terms of Agreement in reference to the said private passage contained in the conveyance dated 15th August, 1912, of the land herein and adjoining land from Sir Dinshaw M. Petit and another to the Vendor.—Dated this 30th day of May, 1913.

PAYNE & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge.

WASUDEO LAXMANRAO REGE, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Sheriff's Bailiff.
BHASKER SHRIDHAR JOSHI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Tub Manufacturer.
VIRJI MEGHJI, late of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, a Grain Merchant.
BANDEALLY EBRAHIM PASSAYA, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant.
CANJEE JEEVANDAS, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
HENRY WILLIAM POYNTZ, late Major, The Sherwood Foresters.
PITAMBER KANJI, late of Bombay, Kutchi Dossa Oswal Bania, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant.
NANABHAI NAGINDAS, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant.
(Miss) BEATRICE L. BRIGHTWELL, late of Bombay European, a Nurse in the Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association.
F. L. NICOLLS, late a Master in the Daly College, Indore Residency, European.
DINSHAW DHANJIBHOY WELLINGTON, late of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, a Carding Master.
FREDERICK BINGHAM, late of Karachi European.
THOMAS CRAMPTON PENNINGTON late Piano Tuner and Dealer in Pianos, Bombay, European.
GANPAT BABAJI ARGADE, late of Bombay, Deshastha Brahmin, Hindu Inhabitant, a Bond Writer.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS SLATER,
Administrator General.
Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay, the 16th day of May, 1913.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES

BELTS, ENEMAS,
SUSPENSORY, BANDAGES
and all kinds of
RUBBER GOODS.

Best quality at lowest London prices.
Please state your requirements and enclose Money Order, and goods to full value will be sent per return post.

TAYLOR & Co., Drug Stores,
85, SURREY STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W. C.
ESTABLISHED 1871.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

B. B & C. I. RAILWAY.

MAJOR A. D. G SHELLEY, R.E., having RETURNED from leave, took over charge of the office of AGENT, on 30th May, 1913.

TURKISH BONDS NEW 5 PER CENT. LOAN.

THE first consignment of PROVISIONAL BONDS has arrived from Constantinople, and Bonds of varying values from Ten Shillings up to £100 can be purchased by intending subscribers at the office of the COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED, on TUESDAY, the 3rd Proximo, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

WANTED.

WANTED a SECOND MATE, for Steamer, with or without Board of Trade Certificate. Apply "A. B.," care of this Paper.

ACCOUNTANT.

WANTED an ENGLISH ACCOUNTANT, for a European Firm. Apply Box No. 555, care of this Paper.

WANTED AGENTS. Apply to MANAGING DIRECTOR, The Empire of India Provident Society, Ltd., Faridabad, Dacca.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 525 TONS LINSEED.

Under instructions from Messrs. A. Blascheck and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 31st May, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), on account of the following defaulting purchasers in the godown, belonging to Seth Lakhamsay Nupoo, at Clive Road, between Kalyan and Poona Street, opposite the Prince's Dock.

On account and at the risk of Nensookdas Rampartak.—
425 tons linseed in lots of 25 tons each.
On account and at the risk of Dewkarandas Ramkoomar:—
50 tons linseed in lots of 25 tons each.
On account and at the risk of Gambhirchand Kedarnath:—
50 tons linseed in lots of 25 tons each.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 1st June, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 1st June, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Byculla, in the compound of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, Iron Works, opposite the Police Hospital, (on the Tramway line,) valuable and handsome English and Indian made furniture by Mackenzie and others—rich glass and porcelainware, rich plated ware, sliding dinning tables, chairs, mirror back sideboard, writing table, v lvet and tapestry upholstered drawing room suit, corner cabinets, marble topped tables, sweet-toned grand iron framed cottage piano, Chippendale teapoys, jardiniers, single and double bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes and hanging presses, chest of drawers, rich table ornaments, China vases, velvet pile carpets, Singapore cane furniture, refrigerator ice-box, Singer's sewing machine, wearing apparel, carved furniture, Siwaji water filter, cooking stove, copper pots, rubber-tyred cabriolette, fast Arab horse, garden plants in tubs and pots and gold and silver jewelleries, etc.

The property of the late Mr. David Smith of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas (Byculla Iron Works) and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N.B.—Carriage and horse will be sold at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), and garden plants will be sold at 5 p.m. (S. T.)

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 2nd day of June, 1913, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

1 Cottage piano in good order by Reed Ibacsohn.

Furniture, such as cupboards, and chairs, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, lined tapestry, cheval glasses, chest of drawers, single almyrah, low and easy chairs, hat-stands, wall brackets, tiled table and teapoys, photographs with records and iron safes, chest of drawer made to order with pigeon hole and Chubb's lock, etc.

By order of the concerned—
1 lot petrol and gass and electric lamd accessories, etc.

By order of the Attorneys of Messrs. H. K. Le May and Co. of London and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Cowasji Framji and Co. of Ahmedabad—
C. F. and Co., 3 cases each 20 doz. tumblers 3-4 pint.
C. F. and Co., 5 crates, each 25 doz. cups and saucers.
C. F. and Co., 1 case assorted toys.
C. F. and Co., 10 cases Duplex straight, Comet, Wonder, Favourite and Cosmos chimneys.

At 2-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Several Gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred shigram.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
Property of a gentleman—
1 2 cylinder, 12 H-P 6 seated D'Dion motor car No. 625, recently done up, in running order.
The property of a lady.
1 rubber-tyred victoria with bay horse and harness.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 31st May, 1913.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

LAST TWO NIGHTS,
TO-NIGHT
AND
TO-MORROW,
GEORGIE CORLASS
AND
HARRY QUININGBOROUGH.

DON'T MISS THE CHANCE,

OR YOU WILL REGRET IT.

ANOTHER GREAT FILM

SALOME.

The Biblical Drama that has caused so much talk everywhere in Europe.

SALOME

is a film in a thousand.

SEE THE

DANCE BEFORE HEROD.

FULL FILM PROGRAMME.

WESTERN INDIA FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

ENTRIES for the Harwood League will be received by the Secretary up to 5 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, June 4th. All Clubs wishing to take part in the Competition must be affiliated to the above Association.

H. ELLIOTT,
Hon. Sec., W. I. F. A.,
MARSLAND, PRICE & Co., Ltd.
Nesbit Road, Mazagon.

WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,

DEALERS IN STATIONERY,

SURVEYING, ENGINEERING, AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, Etc., ARTISTS' MATERIALS, Etc.,

No. 9-13 KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs 10 Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT!

GRAND NEW PROGRAMME. PLENTY OF GOOD THINGS.

GIRL WITH THE LANTERN.

THE THRILLING STORY OF A RAILROAD HEROINE.

THE MARTYRS.

A STORY OF ANCIENT ROME. (Pathecolour).

THE COMICS ARE SIMPLY "GREAT

WHICH OF THE TWO?

WONDERFUL HAIR-RESTORER.

BETTY AND A BALL OF STRING.

4 SHOWS NIGHTLY,

at 7, 8-30, 10 and 11-15 P.M.

PRIZE SHOWS—SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30 P. M.

CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TWO PERFORMANCES NIGHTLY.

6-30 GRAND BOMBAY 9-30
Carriages "DANCING FESTIVAL" Carriages
8-30 Augmented by Special Cinema Films 11-30

Commencing SATURDAY, JUNE 7th

Prices:—Private Boxes from Rs. 12 to Rs. 3; Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 2 Stalls, Re 1; Circle, Re 1; Balcony, Annas 8; Gallery, Annas 4.

PLAN AT ROSE'S.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell; MALAGA RAISINS, and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 31st inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

On account of the Underwriters about 196 lbs. lint.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong English-built, rubber-tyred bicycle wheels boat shape Landau by "Windover" in very good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred bicycle wheels brougham, by "Press" in very good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 Grey Arab horse, goes in harness and 2 sets of harness.
1 English-built double-seated rubber-tyred Landaulette, by "Windover," painted blue with fine yellow lines, upholstered in blue morocco and cloth with lever brake, lamps, shafts, and rubber mat, nicely varnished and in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred four-seated English dogcart, in very goon order.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Furnished Bungalow, at Matheran known as "Kalyandas Lodge."

Under instruction from the owner Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 1st June, sell by public auction, on the premises at Matheran at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), the following:—

A very large furnished bungalow, at Matheran, known as "Kalyandas Lodge" most centrally situated, about 10 minutes walk from the Railway Station, Site No 36, Newly painted and most substantially built Moulmein Teak, with outhouses and stables, containing six bedrooms with bathrooms and one large drawing and dining room with a large verandah on either side open to westerly breeze, admeasuring 6 acres and 14 gunthas or thereabouts, bounded on the east partly by "Arnold Lodge" and partly by public road, on the west by the property of Ebramkhan, on the north and south by public Road.

N. B.—At the request of the several intending purchasers it has been arranged to hold Auction Sale of the bungalow on the premises, at Matheran on Sunday, the 1st proximo at 4 30 p.m.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 31st May, 1913.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.
A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I. M. S.
PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE 1 ANNA
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

SALES BY AUCTION.

JIVAJEE SORABJEE and COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF OLD PLANKS, RAFTERS, TILES, etc., etc.

On THURSDAY, the 5th June, 1913, at 3 P. M., standard time, in the Compound of Byculla House of Correction, and also the sale on the same day of Manglore tiles, in a very large quantity at 4 P. M., in the compound of Police Sawar's and stable at Byculla. Under instructions from the Executive Engineer Presidency, Bombay, Messrs. JIVAJEE SORABJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, the abovementioned materials.

Further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned, which will be declared at the time of the sale.

JIVAJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 31st May, 1913.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 3F, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweeping, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway, Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instruction from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 31st May, 1913, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot:—cottonseed bags of sweeping, linsed, wheat, jaware bajree, harda, toor, turmeric, tillsee moha ground dnut seed, combs, luggage, iron safe, flowers, gunny bags, sewing thread, hardware machinery, crackers, tools, empty casks, tins of oil, iron bars, condemned sheets, old records, picking cotton and other miscellaneous goods.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 31st May, 1913.

WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

JJ&S
PURE POT STILL WHISKEY.

The quality of this fine old mild flavoured Whiskey is guaranteed the same to-day as for the past 130 years.

JOHN JAMESON & SON, LD.,
DUBLIN.
Distillers to H. M. The King.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE,
SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
Commencing SATURDAY, 31st May 1913.
THE PROGRAMME.

1. TRAMP AND THE BEAR .. .. (Comic).
2. BY THE ZUDER ZEE .. .. (Coloured views).
3. THE CORSICAN BROTHERS .. .. .. (Star Drama).
4. GAUMONT GRAPHIC .. .. .. (World's Haroldings).
5. SOME MOTHER-IN-LAW .. .. (Star Drama).
6. A DAY AMONGST THE BEES .. .. (Interesting).
7. DICK TURPIN .. .. (Star Drama).
8. LEAH IS JEALOUS .. .. (Comic).

PRICES Re. 1, and Annas 8, 4 and 2.

TIME.

FIRST SHOW ... ... 7 to 8-30 p.m.
SECOND SHOW ... ... 9 to 10-30 p.m.
THIRD SHOW ... ... 11 to 12-30 p.m.

MATINEES EVERY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY 5-15 to 6-45 p.m. (S.T.)

NOTICE.

GRAND PRIZES ARE GIVEN AWAY EVERY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY DURING THE MATINEE'S SHOW.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge, Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKOS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

DEWJEE CANJEE & CO., Chuckla. No. 6. First-class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

ECONOMY.—Economical Purchases of PROVISIONS, OILMAN STORES and all kinds of requisites for ARMY, NAVY, and CIVIL Officers, can be obtained through the only Firm.—SHELLIM & Co., Domestic Agents, 32, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

GMEHTA & CO., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdul Rehman Street Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1238

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

MAGIC RING through which you can see and enquire every thing and get suitable replies, works wonder. Price Rs. 2-8 each.—NOVELTY CO., Bombay.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette," Electric Press

SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. Co., By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Bauls, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 ½ inch by 3½ inch Rupee 2½ per thousand.(if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.)

BRASSO
The Finest Polish
FOR
all metal works is
BRASSO
Stocked in all Bazars.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—
9½ inch by 4½ inch...Rs. 1 per hundred
9½ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per "
If printed on flap there will be an additional charger Rs. 3 per 1,000.
6 13-16 inch by 3¾ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
*If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipoh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Pekin	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

GONCUROL
A GENUINE
Specific for the
CURE
OF ALL
URINARY DISCHARGES.
STOPS DISCHARGES WITHIN 2 DAYS.
THE GONCUROL AGENCY,
38, Church Gate Street,
BOMBAY.
Please mention this Paper.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra.
on 29 June, 2017

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Vellore, 3168 tons, Captain R. B. Middleton arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Malvern Range, 2326 tons Captain A. W. Foxworthy, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The Asiatic S. N. Co's steamer Nurani, 2870 tons Captain F. W. Atkin, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, and 43 deck passengers.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Arabia, 4098 tons Captain W.B. Palmer, R.N.R., arrived in harbour yesterday from London with mails, general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Caboto, 2845 tons, Captain A. Pellingrine arrived in harbour on Thursday from Venice with a general cargo.

The Austrian Lloyd's S.N. Co's steamer China 3871 tons Captain N. Genrovich sailed yesterday for Trieste &c with a general cargo and passengers.

The Japan Line steamer RawachiMaru 3821 Tons Captain A. Christiansen sailed yesterday for Kobe etc., with a general cargo.

The steamer Itonus 3401 tons,Captain H. Saffern, sailed yesterday with the same bottom cargo,

The steamer Ormiston 3143 tons Captain J. Hamilton sailed yesterday for Dunkirk and Hull with a general cargo.

The B.I.S.N. Co's steamer Dwarka 759 tons, Captain W. Moxon sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Lawrence Finnis ....R I M
R I M S Dufferin ..Comdr La Touche .. R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Ward ..... R I M
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr Headlam ...R I M
R I M S Investigator.....Capt Hickman Survey Str

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—MAY 30.

Ambra .....3440 Baadiheh .....
Arabia .....4098 Palmer ..... P and O Co
Clan Macalister.....3965Clark .....J F and Co
Cabots .....2845 Pellgrine .....Venice S N Co
Cairnross ... 2516 Hyslop .....W & A G & Co
Hohenfels.....3408 Simtz...W and A G and Co
Koronna.....2267 Purkis...W and A G and Co
Kt Templar...4602 Kendall...K Nixon and Co
Marmoris ...Comdr Muhlis ...Turkish G Boat
Mantua.....5966 .....Vibert..... P & O Co
Malvern Range...2328 Fox Worthy T M ndCo
Massilia ...3360 Thomson ...W and A G and Co
Newab.....2041 Kay .....T M and Co
Ninian.....4068 Williams .....
Nordmark 2173 Leinaing...W and AG and Co
Nurania .....2870 At in ..... T M and Co
Ormiscale ... 2305 Thomson ...W & A G & Co
Oolobavia .....3437 Raddick .....M M and Co
Oriosto .....2760 Booth.....J F and Co
Portion .... 1959 Roberts ..... G & A G & Co
Rahmani 1872 .....Mc Intyre..... T M & Co
Risaldar .....3091 Jones ..... T M and Co
Royal Prince.....3515 Coull .....
Sutherland...2274 Longstaff ...The Bombay Co
Sildra .....2097 Bryan ..... C M and Co
Uganda.....3451 Archdeacon...Calcutta ... M M and C
Vellore ...3168 Middleton ...W and A G and Co
Wardenfels ...2792 Spillman..... T M & Co
Warturm.....3127 Krull .....W & A G & Co
Yeddo.....2958 Gardiner ..... S N and Co
Zamoni .....2472 Driver..... T M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—MAY 30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Haunington Court.....	3217	Wilson.....			W and A G and Co
C & R Glen Clunny.....	3037	Taylor.....			W and A G and Co
D & E City of Madrid ...	3134	Snow...3/5.....			K N & Co
B Clan Macintyre...	3552	East...J Finlay & Co			
F Kohistan 2919	Owen ...	D'kirk	31-5..		M M and Co
G Firozi.....2029	Primrose.....				T M and Co
H Abaris...	1380	Hippou...			T M & C
K Indo Maru ...2175	Nemoto ...	Kobe...	2-6.....		O S Kaiba
M Lancefield...3671	Meikle				J F & Co
N Beekburgen....	3447	deHond.....			T M & Co
O Ville-de-Bordeaux...	8004...	Giolloli J			M & Co
P Weissenfels 3433	Khumchaff ...	Bremen	5-6...		W & A G & Co
Q Cloutsham...3075	Weddess.				W & A G and Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Cleopatra ...2129	Chersich	Trieste...	2-6...	A L S N Co
2 Middleban Castle.2899	Walters...			T M & Co
4 Arisato.....	2730	Bok	J F and Co	
5 Westminister ...2764	Williams...			T M & Co
6 City of Naples ...3414	Pine...			K N and Co
7 Den of Kelly ...2877	White...			K N and Co
8 Kaloma...5209	Keasley...	New Year ...	28-5	W & A G & Co
9 Devanha.....4785	Hickey...			P and O Co
12 & 18 Caina 4161	Tocque ...			P & O Co

M W D D

President 2086	Schmidt.....	A S & Co

Offside M

Linga 849	Butler	M M and Co

H W P D

Courland 760	Ebram	Bo S N Co

H W P D

Kaveri.....553	Fakura	Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessels	Commanders.	From
29	Caboto.....	Pellgrini...	Venice, Apl 20
30	Arabia	Palmer ...	London, May 9
	Malvern Range	Foxworthy .	Calcutta, May 16
	Vellore.....	Middleton...	Calcutta, May 20

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination
30	Dwarka	Moxon	Karachi
	China	Georovich.	Trieste
	Ormiston.....	Hamilton...	Dunkirk, &c
	Itonus	Saffern	Calcutta
	Sichi Maru .	Jansen ..	Kobe, &c

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Nurani for Calcutta.
" Ariosti for Hull
" Havraise for Marseilles
" Baroda for Persian Gulf

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer 'Berbera' left Port Said on the afternoon of the 29th instant. The same Co's. steamer "Malda," left Port Said on the afternoon of the 28th instant.

The Anchor Line Co's steamer "Circassia" left Liverpool for Bombay on the morning of the 29th May.

The German East Africa Line Co's steamer 'Koenig," arrived at Mombassa from Bombay yesterday.

HER HIGHNESS the Maharani Holkar of Indore has undergone an operation for appendicitis at the Stafford Hotel. Her condition is most satisfactory.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

Beck—May 11, at Fryleigh, Betchworth, the wife of Sir Raymond Beck of a son.
Dorrien-Smith—May 12, at Kingshill, Berkhamstead, the wife of Capt. A. A. Dorrien-Smith, D.S.O., of a son.
Hawley—May 13, at 64 Eccleston Square, the wife of Capt. C. F. Hawley, 60th Rifles, of a son.
Smyly—May 10, at Gilwell, Bury, Sewardstone, Essex, the wife of Capt. Richard J. Smyly, the Loyal North Lancashire Regt.
Greathed—May 13 at 7 Hereford Square, S.W., Mrs. Greathed, wife of Major R. N. Greathed, Royal Field Art. of a daughter.
Haig—May 8, at the Royal Barracks, Dublin, the wife of Major A. E. Haig, the King's Own Scottish Borderers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Lyne—More—May 7,at St. Tanwg'sChurch, Harlech, Commander W. O. Lyne, R.N., to Constance Alice, daughter of Mr. W. H. More, J. P., and Mrs. More, Crown Lodge, Harlech.
Reay—Spurrell—May 12, at St. Matthias, Earl's Court, James McCabe Reay, of the Malay Civil Service, to Dorothea, daughter of Herbert Spurrel, of Heavitree, Exeter.
Sinclair—Collyns—May 7, at the Church of St. Mary and All Saints, Plymstock, Capt. R. Sinclair, Royal Marine Light Inf., son of the late John Campbell Sinclair, to Dorothy Katharine, daughter the Rev. C. B. Collyns, vicar of Plymstock.

DEATHS.

Brown—May 10, at Torquay, Georgina, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Brown, Lothian Regt., and the late Mrs. Brown, formerly of Weldon Lodge, Lawrie Park, Sydenham.
Craig—May 5, suddenly, of heart failure, at 69 York Mansions, Battersea Park, S.W., Lieut.-Col. Richard Manifold Craig, Royal Army Medical Corps, aged 68.
Harrison—May 13, at West Hill, Staleybridge, Cheshire, Major William Harrison, late 11th Hussars and Loyal North Lancashire Militia.
Rickman—May 7, at Arborfield Grange, Berks, Stuart Hamilton Rickman, Captain, Royal Navy, aged 69.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

Vincent—At Kasauli, on the 25th instant, Blanche Hannington, the wife of Captain Hampe-Vincent, 129th D.C.O. Baluchis.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Cinema De Luxe, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.
Alcazar Cinematograph, Edwardes Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
Coronation Cinematograph "Harishchandra," Sandhurst-road.

Maxim :—Blessed is he who overcometh himself and is not overcome by it, and governeth his passions and is not governed by them.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Col. W. B. Marshall and Officers, the Band of the Sherwood Foresters, under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dowsall, Bandmaster, will play a programme of music, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day:—

March .....Steadfast and True Teike
Overture .....Tannhauser .....Wagner
Melodies (from) The Girl in the Tan Gilbert
Valse .....Mirmar .....Soutini
Three Dances-to Henry VIII .....German
Melodies (from) Verdis Works .....Verdi
A. Melodie.....B. Minuet .....Paderewski

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut-Col. R. E. Pigott, C.I.E., V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Btn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

Processional March The Silver Trumpets .....Viviani
Muzurka Hungarian la Tzigane .....Ganne
Valse .....Artist's Life... ...Gung'l
Selection .....The Geisha .....Jones
Intermezzo .....On the Bosphorus.Lincke
Selection .....The Yeomen of the Guard .....Sullivan
Chorus .....The Huntsmans...Weber
March .....The Farmers' Boy..Wright

MUSIC AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. B. C. H. Barnard, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dowsall, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., this evening :—

March .....Nibelungen .....Wagner
Overture .....Stredel'a .....Flotow
Selection .....Reminiscences of All Nations .....Godfrey
Valse.....The Druid s Prayer Dawson
Menuet .....Paderewski
Excerpts (from) Suite de Ballet..... Copp Ha Ldibes
Selection .....The Girl in the Train .....Fall

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. F. A. Smith and Officers, the Band of the 2nd Q. V. O. Rajputs Light Infantry will play the following programme of music, commencing at 6 p.m., this evening :—

March .....Military ....Malfiggiani
Song ... Adieu Marie ..... Adams
Valse .....The Girl in the Taxi Lestrange
Selection ...The Girl in the Taxi Humes
Interm zzo.Cav lleria Rusticana.Mascagni
Mazurka ...Adelina Patti .....Malfiggiani
Two-Step...I've got rings on my fingers ..... Scott

IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

At the meeting of the Improvement Trust held yesterday, the Improvement Committee's report on an improvement scheme in Second Nagpoda was considered. This is a scheme in accordance with the suggestions of the Improvement Committee, after an inspection of certain congested and insanitary areas last year, that very substantial improvement could be effected without much loss of time and without much interference with the houses and their inhabitants, by the simple measure of demolishing the backs of the houses to a sufficient extent to leave a 20-foot open space instead of a 3 or 4-foot gully between them, and then to alter the houses so that there would be, on each floor, a large room lighted and ventilated from the front street and a second room lighted and ventilated from the rear open space. The site selected at present lies to the north of Grant Road and between Khandia and Undria Streets, and covers an area of 7,210 square yards. The area selected is in one of the most densely inhabited parts of the city, having a population of ower 638 per acre. The present scheme is an experimental one, the number of houses proposed to be acquired being 48, out of which 20 will have to be totally demolished. The funds for the scheme are to be met from the special grant of four lakhs of rupees recently allotted by Government for improvement schemes. The proposal were approved of and the place was orderee to be notified of the fact.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

There are many in Bombay, who will regret the announcement that Miss Georgie Corlass and Mr. Harry Quiningborough are leaving the Excelsior after the last performance on Sunday. Of their popularity there can be no doubt, and we shall miss them greatly, especially now that the monsoon is at hand. But we still have a chance to hear them, and there ought to be bumper houses to-night and to-morrow. Although these two artists are leaving, that does not by any means rob the Excelsior programme of interest—far from it. The film programme for the new week includes no less a feature than "Salome", the Biblical drama, which has aroused so much discussion and criticism at Home. The story certainly lends itself excellently to film purposes, and the photography is said to be as near perfection as it is possible to come. There are also a number of topical and comic films, which go to add variety to the very promising programme submitted. And then on Monday there will be another variety turn, in the form of Mr. Leo Gann, who is described as America's leading ragtime comedian and speciality dancer.

AMERICA-INDIA.

This popular picture-theatre continues to cater for its patrons as well as usual. The pictures selected are well suited to the season, long films proving rather tedious than otherwise in these hot days. To-day's new programme shows two good dramas and a couple of lively comic pictures. "The Girl with the Lantern" is a thrilling little story showing how a brave lass, a telegraph operator's sweetheart, prevents a terrible railway catastrophe and saves hundreds of lives by her courage and presence of mind A good example of Pathecolour work is to be seen in "The Martyrs," a drama dealing with ancient Roman history. The comic films are certain to create a good deal of fun.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE
HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.
Bombay, 31st May, 1913.

344. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is reserved for "C" Company Class Firing on Sunday the 1st proximo. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-40 a.m.

345. There will be a Spoon Shoot at Ghat Kopar on Tuesday the 3rd Proximo. Distance 200 Yards. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-40 a.m.

346. Parade.—All Recruits of the current reason will parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m. on Friday the 6th Proximo.
Dress.—Mufti.

347. Adjutant's Office.—The Adjutant's Office will be closed on Tuesday the 3rd Proximo on account of His Majesty the King Emperor's Birthday.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, CAPT.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.			Depth on Sill.	
	May		h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sat	31	m	8	73	24	6
	June		7	51 a	25	2
Sun	1	m	9	15	25	6
			8	41 a	25	5
Mon	2	m	9	58	26	6
			9	28 a	25	9

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.			Depth on Sill.	
	May		h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sat	31	m	1	55	18	7
	June		2	3 a	20	8
Sun	1	m	2	33	17	9
			2	56 a	20	5
Mon	2	m	3	10	16	11
			3	41 a	20	2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

May	Sunrise.		Sunset.	
31 (Satur)	do	6h. 1m.	do	7h. 11m
1 (Sunday)	do	6h 1m.	do	7h. 12m
2 (Monday)	do	6h. 1m.	do	7h. 12m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, May 28th, 5h. 32·7m. a.m. New Moon, June 5th 1h. 27·0m. a.m. First Quarter, 11th, 10h 7m. a.m. Full Moon, 18th, 11h. 28·7m. p.m

THE WEATHER.

MONSOON BREAKS AT COLOMBO.

Messrs. MacKinnon Mackenzie and Co., inform us that they have received a telegram from their Colombo agents stating that the monsoon broke there on the 28th instant.

MONSOON CONDITIONS MOVING NORTHWARDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 30.

Rainfall occurred in Burma, Bengal, Assam, Bihar, South Hyderabad and West of the Peninsula as far North as Bombay and the Deccan. Chief amounts :—Port Blair, two inches; Mergui, three ; Tavoy and Akyab, one and a half; Silchar, two ; Cherrapunji, three, Shillong and Calcutta, one; Purnea and Bijapur, one and a half; Calicut, three ; Trivandram, four ; Cochin and Ootacamund, two.

Monsoon conditions are slowly moving northwards along the West Coast. The easterly current of moist air is now penetrating into the Punjab. Thunderstorms will probably be the result.

Forecast :—Rainfall in Southern half of the Peninsula, in Burma and Northeast India. Some thunderstorms in the United Provinces and the Punjab.

STORM SIGNAL.

The following telegram from the Meteorological Department, Simla, was received yesterday by the Port officer, Bombay :—

Monsoon slowly moving Northwards along Malabar coast will probably affect Konkan coast to-day.

Appended is Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire 29th	9 ·8	7·0	...	6·31
Jask 29th	15·3	80·3	...	4·18
Muskat 29th	10·5	87 1	...	5·80
Multan	117·8	89·5	...	1 44
Rawalpindi	105·4	71·6	...	6·0
Lahore	112·4	75·7	...	6·66
Sirsa ...	...	...	...	...
Ambala	99·5	77·9	...	11 20
Delhi	...	...	...	...
Agra	...	...	...	...
Mainpuri	103·8	76·6	0·10	5·42
Shasi	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore	109·7	77·9	...	6·45
Allahabad	102·8	77 0	...	6 37
Jacobabad	...	...	...	...
Karachi	89·0	79·5	...	1·27
Ajmer	103·1	82 2	...	2·38
Jaipur	108·7	80·1	...	1·01
Kotah	111·6	84·6	...	3·49
Bhuj	99·5	81·0	...	0·00
Dwarka	91·3	83·7	...	0 40
Veraval	87 6	81·8	...	0·08
Rajkot	105·1	78·3	...	0·48
Bhavnagar Para.	109·0	82·8	...	0·41
Surat	97·4	82·6	...	3 59
Ahmedabad	109·6	82 7	...	0·48
Deesa	107 8	75·4	...	0·93
Neemuch	101·9	86 0	...	3·91
Indore	102·1	78 6	...	5·32
Jubbulpore	106·8	83·3	...	8·00
Saugor	105 8	81·6	...	4·89
Hoshangabad	109·6	82·9	...	4·54
Khandwa	103·2	82·5	...	5·96
Akola	103·2	83 5	...	4·81
Amraoti	10 ·8	85 3	...	1·17
Nagpur	110·6	87·3	...	3·72
Chanda	112·5	86·5	...	6·29
Raipur	110·7	81 6	...	4·80
BOMBAY	93 3	84·1	...	3 61
Ratnagiri	91·8	70·9	0·17	11·72
Mormugao	91·0	74·7	0·52	4·74
Karwar	83·7	75·3	0·56	8·23
Malegaon	104·9	78·1	...	5·31
Ahmednagar	102·1	75·0	...	1·57
Poona	98·5	74·4	...	1·01
Sholapur	102·8	67·1	0· 6	3·11
Bijapur	98 2	68·3	1·38	0·25
Belgaum	88·8	66·5	0·35	4·26
Aurangabad	103·9	75·7	...	2 10
Nizamabad (Indor)	109·9	79·2	...	3·66
Hyderabad	102·8	74·2	0·56	4·26
Mangalore	88·3	74·3	0·33	7·55
Calicut	90·3	75·3	2·91	18·09
Cochin	87·7	73·7	1 77	17·52
Colombo	85·0	73·5	0·04	60·01
Masulipatam	103 8	80·7	...	3·24
Bellary	96·0	73·8	...	6·23
Cuddapah	102·5	78·0	...	1·64
Madras	96 5	80·5	...	14·13
Bangalore	87·3	69·3	...	4·89
Coimbatore	94·4	71·3	0·46	15·55
Trichinopoly	100·1	77·3	...	13·37
Negapatam	100·2	73·7	...	27·79

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 30th May, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Multan and in excess at Lahore. Maximum temperature is in defect at Ambala and in excess at Multan ; minimum temperature is also above normal at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri records 0·10" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme southern districts and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is in defect except in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in lower Sind and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in West Central India and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal. Minimum temperature is in excess in the eastern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general from Ratnagiri southwards. Ratnagiri has had 0·17" Mormugao 0·52" and Karwar 0·36". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Night temparature is in defect except at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain associated with thunderstroms has fallen in the southern half of the Bombay Deccan and of Hyderabad ; Sholapur has had 0·46", Bijapur 1·38", Belgaum 0·36", and Hyderabad 0·56." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Minimum temperature is in defect in the area of rainfall.

General Remarks.—Thunderstorms have caused nearly general rain in the southern half of the Bombay Deccan and of Hyderabad. On the west coast of the Peninsula the area of rainfall has increased nearly general rain has fallen from Ratnagiri southwards. Seas continue rough at Colombo and are moderate as far north at Mangalore. The unsettled conditions off Malabar associated with advance of the monsoon appear to be moving northwards.

Nearly general rain is likely in Malabar and the south Konkan and local thunderstorms in the southern half of the Deccan and on the north Madras Coast. A few dust or thunderstorms are possible in Rajputana, the United and the north-east Cantral Provinces.

P. and O. mail steamer report—S.S. "Arabia," which left Aden on the afternoon of the 25th experienced up to longitude 52½ deg. E light to gentle north-easterly or easterly wind and fine weather, up to longitude 61 deg. E gentle south-westerly wind with generally cloudy or overcast skies, till longitude 64 deg. E gentle variable wind with frequent fi rce rain squals up to longitude 72 deg. E light southerly or south-easterly wind or airs and fine weather, till arrival this morning light westerly wind and cloudy skies. The squally weather experienced between longitude 62 deg E and 64 deg. E was due to the unsettled conditions associated with a temporary advance northwards of monsoon winds, which affected the weather in Malabar and the south Konkan on the 25th and 26th May.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time), on the 30th May, 1913, was 29 895 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m (Standard Time), the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

ARRIVALS.

PER S. S. "ARABIA," MAY 30.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Arabia" with the outward mails of the 16th instant, left Aden at noon on Sunday and arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday, brought the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Collins, Miss D	Reychand, Mrs D
Ellis Miss E	Rankine, Mr W H
Gibbs, Mr H H, and Mrs	Sayyid Thaya-b in Fahar
Javeri, Mrs D M	Tarver, Mr R
Native Servant	Vines, Mrs
Parsh d, Mr J	Wilkinson, Mr H E
Powell, Mr R M	Mrs child and infant
Partington, Mr W G	Woodhead, Mr A W

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Archer, Mr A C	Moore, Maj C H G
Bal, Mr S M	Muller, Mr J
Colley, Mr	Marx, Mr H M
Desai, Mr B J	Mirza, Mr A T
Davar, Hon Justice Sir D	Robinson, Mr A C
Fraser, Mr D	Rae, Mr G R
Hamilton, Comdr A	Shelley, Major A D G and Mrs
Henley, Comdr C B	Sprott, Mr F W
Hooper, Mr P	Shore, Major W F
Haigh, Miss M	Talyarkhan, Mr
Jardine, Mr M R and Mrs	Vandeleur, Col R S
Krab, Mr O	Ward, Mr C M, Mrs, 2 infants child and nurse
Kay, Major W H	Wright, Mr G T
Kaugs, Mr J B	Wiggins, Mr G F
Keenan, Mr J	Wyndham, Mr and Mrs
Metcalfe, Mrs J G E	

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Davis, Mr T A	Goss, Mr E F
Fitzgerald, Major E	Mann, Dr H H

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Shields, Mr Jas	Walters, Mr A F

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

McConaghey, Lt-Col A.

LEAGUE OF THE EMPIRE.

The steady growth of the League of the Empire since it was founded in 1901 has necessitated a removal to more commodious Offices. The Committee have been able to acquire a large house at No. 28, Buckingham Gate, Westminster, London, S. W. which will, in future, be not only the recognised headquarters of the League but, through the generosity of Sir Robert Lucas-Tooth, Bart., a Vice-President of the League, will also provide excellent and inexpensive Club accommodation for members of the League, whether resident in England, or visiting there. Since the inauguration of the League of the Empire, much valuable work has been done in furthering imperial co-operation and a close association between the Educational Authorities and all interested in the work of education throughout the Empire has been effected. The sections into which this vast organization is divided are characterised by very vigorous growth. The Correspondence Branch, for example, numbers 26,000 members, and other interesting branches are proportionately strong. Encouraged by the great success of the Imperial Conference of Teachers' Associations convened by the League last year, and attended by over 600 delegates and members fully representing each country of the Empire, the League will now be able to carry out as far as their means will allow the practical suggestions and methods of co-operation then adopted, and to continue the valuable work of the many sections and branches.

THE Bombay Mails of the 17th instant, arrived at Bindision the afternoon of the 28th.

BEFORE ARITHMATIC WAS INVENTED Malaria multiplied on the face of the earth and added largely to the number of deaths. It came to learn subtraction, however, when large reductions were made in that number by the invention of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the undisputed cure for Malaria and other fevers. It tones the heart and the system and can be given in all ages and conditions. Of all Stores and Chemists, MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. Phone No. 706.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

2nd Sunday after Trinity.—1st June, 1913.

The Cathedral (S. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. 7 a. m., Holy Communion ; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a. m. Holy Communion. Choral—Agutter in G Hymns 234, 160, 312. 32. 5-30 p.m., Children's Service, 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Chants. Hymns 165, 23, 1219 Collections for Cathedral High Schools. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p. m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Rev. C. E. de Coetlogon, Chaplain. Holy Communion at 8, Parade Service at 10, Sunday School at 5-15, Evensong and Sermon at 6-30.

Christ Church, Byculla.—8 a. m., Matins ; 8-45 a. m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a. m., Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m. Holy Eucharist with Hymns; 6-30 p.m , Evensong and Sermon. Alms for Church Expenses.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—8 a.m., Holy Communion ; 11 a. m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon ; 6-30 p. m. Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service—9 a. m. Gujerati Service—2-30 p.m.

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—11-15 a.m., Mattins and Sermon. Rev. W. A. Sawtell, Chaplain of All Saints, Malabar Hill will preach. Collection for Church Expenses.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 8 a. m., Matins and Litany ; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road.—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M. A. (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a. m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion. (Urdu): 10 a. m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil) ; 5 p. m., Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a. m., Matins; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Parel.—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 5-15 p. m., Sunday School and Bible Classes 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. H. Martindale.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain, Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M. A. 11 a. m., Sunday Morning Services and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days 7-45 p. m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to S. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6-30 a. m., Holy Communion (English) ; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi) ; 9 a. m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati) ; 6-30 p. m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi by Sion). (Chapel of Ease to S. Paul).—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a. m. Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil Service conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Church of Scotland, (St. Andrew's Church). —Joint morning Service 9-30 a. m. ; Evening Service 6-30 p.m, conducted by Rev. I. C. Mathew, B. D.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—9-30 a. m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church ; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. R. M. Gray.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar, Rev. Dr. B. De Monte.—7 and 8-30 a. m., Masses; 5-30 p. m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m., 7 a. m., 8 a.m., 9 a. m., 6-30 p. m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

ALL PROFITS

PURELY MUTUAL CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 TO POLICY-HOLDERS

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—

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MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, May 29. BOMBAY May 30

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus	Minus
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	74 5-8		3-16
2½ do. Re-ntes.	75 1-4	un	chgd
2 1-2 do. Sterling Loan	89 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. Gov. Securities	64 5-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	27 11-16		1-16
do. 2 months' hence	27 15-16		1- 6
Bar Silver in New York	60		1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25 21 -2	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin.	20 43 -4	un	chgd
do do. New York	4 86 3-8		-8
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 1-2	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight	3 3 4		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight	3 3- 6		1-16
do. 3 months' line Trade Bills	4 3-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	3 3 8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	2 7-8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans	3 -8	un	chgd

Bar Gold 77-9 ounce.

Exchange India 2 days sight Bar buying rate 1/7 d. unchanged.

Opening tone of silver—Full caused by India selling.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Return for the week ending yesterday, shows the following results:

Total Bullion ..£31,700 0 Unchanged.
Public Deposits £13 000, 0 Unchanged.
Other Deposits ..£39,700, 0 Decrease £ 1,000, 00
Govt Securities..£12 000, 0 Unchanged.
Other securities £ 0,700, 00 Dec £ 1,200,000
Notes and Coin £ 7,9 ,000 Inc £ 1,100,00

The Bank Reserve is 52 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier.	Moderate business done.
Futures	...	Steady
Manchester	...	Steady with moderate demand.
Total Sales	...	6,000 bales
Speculation and Export	...	500 "
Import	...	4,000 "
Stock	...	6 —Jly
Shipments from U. S. forwarded	...	9 95— 0

FUTURES DELIVERY PRICES—

May-June	June-July.	July-Aug.
6 39	6 35	6 34
—07	— 6	—05
Aug-Sept	Sept-Oct	Oct-Nov
6 21	6 12	6 05
—05	—05	—05
Nov-Dec	Dec-Jan	Jan-Feb Mar pr.
6 02	6 01	6 01 6 03
—05	—05	—04 —04

New York Spot July 13.15 Oct. 9.05.
New York official Noon call July 13.18 Oct. 9.06.
New Orleans 10 a.m. July 13.05, Oct. 9.16

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	2,000
" Receipts at " last year	5 00
" Exports to Great Britain	1,000
" Exports to Continent	7,000
Spot Cotton	1 00—10

Futures—Month of July 11 —04
Futures—Month of Oct. 1 5—05

Declined owing to foreign selling and to bearish private crop reports.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	2 5-16 — 3-8
Futures most July	1 9 — 0
Futures most Oct	1 5 —16
Tone of Spot Cotton	Quiet.

New York and New Orleans Markets closed on Saturday.

WHEAT

Wheat Spring Northern	Nominal.
Do. Months—	...
Do. Name of Ports	...
Wheat White Karachi	37 3-4—1-4
Do. Months	May June.
Do. Name of Ports	London—Buyers.
Wheat Red Karachi	37 3-4 nominal
Do. Months	May June
	London—Sellers

Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT

Rosario Santa Fe	38 1-4—3-8
Do. Months—	June-July— Done—Quiet.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN

South Australian	38 unchgd.
Do. Months	...May—Sellers.

SEEDS

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs ex-ship	50 1-2+1-4
Do. Months—	May-June.
Do. Name of Ports	Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore all Rape ex-ship	13 1-4 +
Month	July
Name of Ports	Dunkirk—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore	4 3- +
Months—	May-June
Name of Ports—	Hamburg—Sellers

Tone—Firmer.

LINSEED—

Bombay pur 416 lbs ex-ship	45 3-4 unchgd.
Do. Months—	... May-June.
Do. Name of Ports	—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.	
Linseed Calcutta	... 44 1-8—1-8
Do. Months—	... April-June.
	London—Done. Sellers.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	...41 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—	... May-June.
Do. Name of Ports	—Antwerp—Sellers

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed Market 6 6-10-0 unchgd.
May-June—Buyers—Steady—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS

Fair Rio Coffee	... 11 -8—1-8
Cotton Seed	
Para Rubber	... 2 8 1-4—1-2d.
	May-June—Sellers—Dull.

METALS—

Copper Braziers	...2 82 unchgd.
Yellow Metal	... d. -8 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B	... 2 78 1-4 unchgd

FREIGHTS—

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay—13s.—Value.

ARRIVALS—

"Mountank Point," "Shirley."

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar	
C & F India (Double bags	12 3 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipments	July-Aug.—Sellers.

Tone—Neglected.

German Beet 50 p.c.	... 9 4 1-2—1-4d.
Months of Shipment	May—Sellers.

9 8 1-2d.—Oct.-Dec. Sellers

Tone—Quiet and prices rather easier.

Exchange	... 13 —1 1- d.
Months of Shipment	June-August—Sellers

Tone Quiet and rather easier.

Mauritius and Bourbon	Nominal.
Month of Shipment	...

Java Sugar—Steady. Nothing doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 30TH, 1913

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Imported by.
	Rs		
9 Boxes Bullion	8,78,750	London	Supt P & O S N Co
Boxes ...	2,5 0	do	do
33 Boxes Bullion	22,11 840	do	National Bank
Boxes	30,000	do	do
2 Boxes	1,50,000	Aden	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 28th May, 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. P. Railway	66	77,698
B. and C. I. Ry.	96	116,868

FINANCIAL

MONEY:—

Bank of Bengal, rate since 17th April 1913 6 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 24th May 1913 6 "
Bank of Mad. " " 31st Dec. 1912 8 "

EXCHANGE—

The market opened quiet at 1s. 4d T. T., 1s. 4 1-32d. on Demand and 1s. 4 1-d. for 3 months' sight Credits. There has been little business doing.

We quote—

T. T. on London	1s. 4d.
Demand Draft	1s 4 1-32d.
Credit 3 months sight	1s 4 1-d.
Do. do forward	1s 4 9-32d. Asked.
Do. do France	171
Do. do Mark	139
Hongkong 60 days sight	146 3-4
Shanghai "	2 0 1-4
Japan "	148 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened at 96 5-16 for the settlement and kept steady at this rate, at which the settlement passed off. Closing prices are as under.

We quote.—

Cash	...	96 6 0
30th June Settlement	"	96 6 0

BULLION.—

Yesterday bar silver in London was 1-16 lower both for ready and forward, the quotations being 27 11-16 and 27 15-16 respectively, New York was 1-8 down at 60. The market opened at 70 1-2 for the settlement. A small business is reported and rates for all positions close as under.

We quote.—

Sovereigns Sold	... Rs	24 1 6
Australia Gold	...	24 0 6
Sovereigns Gold	...	15 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready	... "	70 6 0
1st Settlement	... "	70 10 0
2nd Settlement	... "	70 8 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready	... "	79 12 0
1st Settlement March	... "	80 0 0
2nd Settlement	... "	79 14 0

COUNCIL BILLS:—

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 60 lakhs, allotments were made of 2.40 lakhs bills and 57.60 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4 1.32d. and 1s. 4 1-16d. respectively, tenderers at these rates receiving 29 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 77.90 lakhs. For next week the amount to be allotted is again 60 lakhs.

The steamer which left London on the 9thMayand arrived to-day with the mail of the 16th May brings £90,000 silver, £ 250,000 bar gold and £ 10,000 sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	...	...Rs. 6,10,000
Bombay	...	... " 6,0,000
Madras	...	... " 3,00,000
	Total	... " 15,10,000

The steamer which left London on the 16th May and comes with the mail of the 23rd May brings £180,000 silver, £280,000 bar gold and £10,000 sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills.

Calcutta	...	...Rs. 4,0,0000
Bombay	...	... " 5,50,000
Madras	...	... " 1,0 0.000
	Total	... " 11,50 0.000

The steamer which left London on the 23rd May and comes with the mail of the 30th May brings £180,000 silver, £270,000 bar gold and £10,000 sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills.

Calcutta	...	...Rs. 21,000
Bombay	...	... " 60,000
Madras	...	... " 170,000
	Total	... " 2,50.000

The following is the Weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one:—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	78,000	.....
Other Deposits	28,40,000	.....
Sundries	2 0 0	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	35,000
Other Authorized Securities	.....Unchanged.	
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	.....	11,66,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	23,15,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	10,34,000
Bullion	.....	1,05,000
Balance with other Banks	49,000	.....
Sundries	1,000	.....
Cash	24,09,0 0	.....

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Sales 1913-13.	Sales 1911- 2	Sales differences
Receipts for the week	72. 2	46 3.	+25,92
Receipts from 1st Sept. 191 to 29th May 1913	16,6 9 2	5	+170 3
Shipments for the week	.....	...	.....
Europe	21,4 4	6,230	+ 15,2 4
China			
Japan	19,765	485	+ 19,240
Coast Ports			
Total	40,9 9	6, 15	+ 3 ,8
Total Shipment from 1st Sep 191 to 29th May 19.3			
Europe	341, 58	27 ,3 0	+ 6 ,8
China	24,9 6	29,2 1	— 5,275
Japan	772 9	745	+ 27,17.
Coast Ports	23,7	22,8 8	— 95
Total	1,60,9 8	1,072,54	+ 88,350
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe	16,4	1,44	+ 995
China			
Japan	31,45	34,7	— 3,2
Coast Ports			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st Sept. 1912 to 17th May 1913, 15,411 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Sept. 1912 to 24th May 1913—8,547 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season:—

	Total for week	Total since 1st Sept. 1912	Total same time last year
Dhandeish	Bales. 2,325	Bales 269, 73	Bales 27 , 44
Central India	2,042	93,003	145,708
Saraee and Nagar	792	107,425	104,780
Berar	9,98	4 0,7 0	544,8 3
Central Provinces	5,330	258,9 1	351,048
Total Comra	20,475	1 ,3 2	1,00,7 8
Dholleras	1, 4	198,294	29,987
Broach	11, 09	281,157	141 53
Compta and Dharwar Westerns	16,487 4 2	124,65 7 6,806	219,0 1
Bengals (N. W Provinces)	496	345,580	113,900
Bengals (Rajputana)	2,341	120,966	85 454
Sind	184	1 7,187	2,4 4
Persian	1	2,30	4,5 8
American	.....	82,630	189, 28
Egyptian	.....	1, 50	,21
Other sorts	4	4,237	9,219
Total	72,8 9	2,64 6	3,894,4 6

And 36,254 original bales of American Cotton imported since 1st September, 1912

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st Sept., 1912	400,000
Receipts from 1st Sept., 1912, to 29th May 1913	2,464,669
	2,864,669
Less Shipments from 1st Sept., 1911, to 29th May 1913	1,167,923
	1,703,741
Less Afloat	47,878
	1,655,863
Less Estimated mill consumption	779,000
	876,863
Less up-country by rail	23,9 8
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 30th May 1913	852,905
Difference since last week	— 10,647

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT.—

Though there have been occasional fluctuations in the home markets, the tendency on the week has been for lower prices. Private advices received by cable during the week, which we have been publishing daily, are most conflicting, and from these it is very difficult to arrive at any decided opinion as to the future course of the market, Estimates of the increase in acreage, and of the average condition of the crop, vary considerably. The publication of the Bureau Report is therefore awaited with much interest, and it is not unlikely that this official intimation of the acreage and condition of the crop will lead to a material change one way or the other. It will have been noticed that private advices from New York are all of a bearish nature, while those from Liverpool houses are rather on the bull side. We have previously drawn attention to the diversity of opinion in the two leading markets, and it will be interesting to watch developments, and to see which opinion proves correct. In the meanwhile he who waits and sees will probably have least to regret.

Since the completion of the May settlements the market for forward delivery has been quiet, with little business passing. A few sales of Sawginned and Westerns have been made, and occasionally a contract for Khamgaon Akola June or July has been put through. Fine Broach for the same deliveries has also changed hands. In New Crop there is very little doing and speculators are awaiting developments at home and monsoon news here before operating. Prices on the week are easier all round, and the market close dull.

For ready cotton the demand has been moderate, and has run on Broach, Oemras and Khandeish for export, while Lawginned and Muthia has also been taken. Mills have bought Bengals and Sind Punjab, Broach, Muthias and Sonteern stapled styles. Holders have been meeting the enquiry, but the greater part of stocks having now been warehoused for the monsoon there is no actual pressure to sell. Prices are easier and the market closes weak.

The following are the latest telegram received here:—

WELD & Co:—Crop accounts continue favourable. Lack of buying power in consequence of short interest largely covered. Think market would not stand selling. Miss Giles gives condition 84·6 per cent; increase in acreage 3·7 per cent.

PELL BROTHERS:—(New York). We recommend buying on every break.

The following are comparison of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and today:—

New York—	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
Futures July	11 81	11·47	+ 34
" Oct.	11 24	11·05	+ 19
Spot	12·10	11·60	+ 20
New Orleans—			
Futures July	12·23	11·91	+ 32
" Oct.	11·33	11·15	+ 18
Spot	12 5-16	12 5-16	unchgd.
Liverpool—			
Futures May-June	6·49	6·39	+ 10
" July-Aug.	6·49	6·34	+ 15
Spot	6·72	6·61	+ 11

QUOTATIONS.—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	Rs. 289	Mar.
F. G. H. C. Beapals	" 249	Jan.

OLD CROP.

	Rs.	
Fine M. G. Broach	280-1	June
do. Kamgaon Akola	283-4	do
do. Bengal	227	do
Good Sawginned Dharwar	276	do
Good M G Coompta	274	do
Good M. G. Westerns	275	do
Good H. G. Westerns	268-9	do
Good M. G Miraj	280	do

FREIGHTS.

The market is quiet and there has been little enquiry during the past week. The following business is reported:—

Antwerp.—250 tons ready at 15s. 6d. light seeds, 17s. 6d. seeds cotton, and small lots for June at the same rates. 300 tons July at 14s, 6d. light seeds.

Havre:—300 tons June at 17s. ligh seeds.

Hamburg:—600 tons June at 15d 6s, light seeds.

Hull;—1,000 tons June at 15s. light seeds. 300 tons July at 14s, 6d, light seeds.

London: A line is reported to have been done for June, July at 15·6 light seeds.

Fixtures:—The following charter is reported:—

Steamer, "Mahronda":—For two p. p, at 21s. dead weight, June.

The following are rates:—

	June
Antwerp	16s l. s
Dunkirk	16s 6d "
Hamburg	16s "
Live pool Marseilles	... "
Havre	17s 6d "
Genoa	16s 6d "
London	17s "
Trieste-Venice	21s seed 22s cotton
Hull	15. light seeds

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

The following are the receipts in cwts of seeds and wheat from 1st January to date, as compared with, receipts during the same period last year.

	Since 1st Jan. 1913.	Same Period 1912.
Wheat	8,766,033	2,431,969
Linseed	2,257,180	2,310,601
Rape, Rai	759,989	646,933
Gingellyseed	1,000,947	540,538
Poppyseed	803,831	185,402
Groundnuts	737,479	318,918
Castorseed	1,208,783	898,218
Rice	2,702,950	2,256,227
Myrabollams	498,230	662 146
Cottonseed	2,444,869	2,24 ,124
Mowrasseed	17,271	8,879
Gram	495, 40	840,918
Jowar	459,4 8	498,990
Maize	5,774	363,558
Barley	123,9 8	not recorded

LINSEED:—

The market has been quiet during the week and prices have declined in sympathy with easier advices from home. There has been a moderate enquiry for ready seed to complete shipments, and business has also been done for September account.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 7 6 0	B.T.
May	" 8 1 0	R.T.
September	" 8 8 0	"

RAPESEED:—

This market has also ruled quiet with only a very moderate business passing. Prices are rather easier on the week.

We quote:—

Brown Delhi May.	Rs. 8 5 0	R.T.
Brown Cawnpore Ready	" 7 8 0	B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore,	" 8 9 0	R.T
" Guzerat	" 8 8 0	B.T

WHEAT:—

Some business is reported in hard yellow and hard red, but otherwise the tone of the market is quiet, and home advices are discouraging. Prices are rather easier.

We quote:—

	Rs. a. p.
White Pissi 85 p. c.	5 5 6 R.T.
" Delhi, May	5 7 0 "
" Cawnpore	5 3 0 "
White Delhi	5 4 0 "

JINGELLYSEED:—

There has been little doing but prices have kept steady during the week. Stocks are very moderate.

We quote:—

Bold White 85 p. c.	Rs. 57	8 0
Black Kutni	" 48	8 0
Yellow Hingunghat	" 62	8 0
" Secunderabad	" 60	0 0

POPPYSEED:

The market is quiet with a small business doing.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 11	12 0 B.T.
May-June	12	9 0 R.T.

CASTORSEED:—

The market continues steady with a moderate demand.

We quote:—

Ready	...	Rs. 8 0

COTTONSEED:—

The market continues steady and unchanged with some business passing.

We quote:—

Ready	... ...	Rs. 26 0 0

GROUNDNUTS:—

The market is steady at our quotations.

We quote:—

Bold	... ...	Rs. 48 8 0
Small	... ...	" 46 8 0

MOWRASEED:—

Quiet but steady with a moderate business doing.

We quote:—

July-Sept.	...Rs. 8 1 6 R.T.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the week ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	...	72,325 bales.
Wheat	...	283,010 cwts.
Linseed	...	172,985 "
Rapeseed	...	23,257 "
Gingellyseed	...	7,511 "
Poppyseed	...	15,853 "
Groundnuts	...	11,515 "
Castorseed	...	66,063 "
Rice	...	195,171 "
Myrabollams	...	10,669 "
Cottonseed	...	102,566 "
Mowrasseed	...	1,158 "
Gram	...	19,410 "
Joowar	...	8,381 "
Maize	...	Nil "
Barley	...	8,172 "

LOCAL YARNS.

The market has kept steady during the week and there has been a moderate enquiry for 10s., 12s. and 20s. at about previous prices. Sales have not been as heavy as the previous week, but the market is in a healthy condition, and the demand may improve at any moment.

Unsold stock at Hongkong 16,000 bales.
" " " Shanghai 65,000 "
Weekly sales " " 1,000 "

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

The markets continue almost unchanged. Manchester is quiet but steady with a moderate business doing, and locally the market is quiet and slightly easier.

WHITE GOODS:—The market continues dull with a tendency in favour of buyers.

GREY GOODS:—The demand is very slack and bazaar rates are a little easier.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS:—The market is dull, and the demand is very poor.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS AND DHOOTIES:—The market is dull and there is no demand at present. Business is at a standstill owing to the disagreement between dealers and importing houses not being yet settled. The home market is steady with little variation in prices, and with distant deliveries offering.

TURKEY RED PRINTS:—The market continues quiet with little enquiry.

METALS

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL:—We have no change to report this week.

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Oil Company's brands:—

Tone.—Strong and advancing.		
Snowdrop Brand	150°	per case.
American	...	Rs. 6 0 2
White Rose Brand	150°	
American	...	" 5 12 2
Chester Brand	75°	
Abel A'can	...	" 5 2 2
Devoe's Imp Brilliant	76°	
Abel A'can	...	" 5 0 2
Monkey Brand	125°	
American	...	" 4 14 2
Tiger Brand	125°	
American	...	" 4 14 2
White Gamellia Brand in tins	125°	per 2 tins 4 5 0
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins	125°	4 5 0
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins	125°	per 8 I. gals. " 3 11 0 per 2 tins
Camel Brand in tins	125°	" 4 5 0

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company, Limited's productions:—

Bazar Rates. Delivery charges extra.

Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	...	Rs. a. p. 5 4 0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins	...	4 15 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per two tins	...	4 5 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per 8 gallons	...	3 11 0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins	...	3 11 6
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons	...	3 1 6
Burmah Wax per pound, 1st quality	...	0 4 0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality	...	0 3 0
Burmah Candles per pound	...	0 4 0

The following are the rates ruling to-day for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., (India), Ld:—

	Rs. a. p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 12 0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	4 6 0
Ship Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 10 0
Ship Brand New Tins per pair	4 4 0
Ball Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 6 6
Ball Brand New Tins per pair	3 15 6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 3 6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair	3 12 6
Anchor Tins per pair	4 7 0
Shell 150° cases per case	5 8 0
Anchor cases per case	5 0 0
Rising Sun cases per case	4 14 0

SHARES.

The market is steady and rates have advanced in many cases during the week. Cotton has continued quiet and the expectation of a good monsoon has induced people to buy mill shares. Bank of Bombay shares are reported to have changed hand at Rs. 1,695 to Rs. 1,697 1-2; Bank of India have improved to Rs. 69; Indian Specie are quiet at Rs. 67; Bombay Merchants' Bank shares are unchanged at Rs. 12 1-2 to Rs. 12 3-4; Eastern Bank at Rs. 87. In Press Companies rates have steady with little doing. In Mill Companies Ahmedabad Advance have improved to Rs. 890; Bombay United to Rs. 530; Central India's at Rs. 2,165; China's to Rs. 800; Colaba Land to Rs. 1,465; Cresents to Rs. 117 1-2; Currimbhoy's have ruled at and about to Rs. 282 1-2; Davide's are steady at Rs. 530; Fazalbhoy's at Rs. 523 1-2; Finlays at Rs.377 1-2; KhatawMakanji Mill shares have been put through at Rs. 1,330; Kohinoors have advanced to Rs. 795; Luxmi cotton are steady at Rs. 1,340; Madhavji Dharamsee Mill shares have advanced to Rs. 1,495; Manekji Petit are steady at Rs. 3,210; New Great Eastern have improved to Rs. 246 1-4; New City of Bombay to Rs. 1,090, Phoenix to Rs. 165; Standards to Rs. 1,365; Sun Mill shares to Rs. 133 1-2; Swans are steady at Rs. 232 1-2; Swadeshi's at Rs. 1,750; Vishnu [illegible]

COTTONSEED:—

The market continues steady and unchanged with some business passing.

We quote:—

Ready	... ...	Rs. 26 0 0

GROUNDNUTS:—

The market is steady at our quotations.

We quote:—

Bold	... ...	Rs. 48 8 0
Small	... ...	" 46 8 0

MOWRASEED:—

Quiet but steady with a moderate business doing.

We quote:—

July-Sept.	...Rs. 8 1 6 R.T.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the week ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	...	72,325 bales.
Wheat	...	283,010 cwts.
Linseed	...	172,985 "
Rapeseed	...	23,257 "
Gingellyseed	...	7,511 "
Poppyseed	...	15,853 "
Groundnuts	...	11,515 "
Castorseed	...	66,063 "
Rice	...	195,171 "
Myrabollams	...	10,669 "
Cottonseed	...	102,566 "
Mowrasseed	...	1,158 "
Gram	...	19,410 "
Joowar	...	8,381 "
Maize	...	Nil "
Barley	...	8,172 "

LOCAL YARNS.

The market has kept steady during the week and there has been a moderate enquiry for 10s., 12s. and 20s. at about previous prices. Sales have not been as heavy as the previous week, but the market is in a healthy condition, and the demand may improve at any moment.

Unsold stock at Hongkong 16,000 bales.
" " " Shanghai 65,000 "
Weekly sales " " 1,000 "

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

The markets continue almost unchanged. Manchester is quiet but steady with a moderate business doing, and locally the market is quiet and slightly easier.

WHITE GOODS:—The market continues dull with a tendency in favour of buyers.

GREY GOODS:—The demand is very slack and bazaar rates are a little easier.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS:—The market is dull, and the demand is very poor.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS AND DHOOTIES:—The market is dull and there is no demand at present. Business is at a standstill owing to the disagreement between dealers and importing houses not being yet settled. The home market is steady with little variation in prices, and with distant deliveries offering.

TURKEY RED PRINTS:—The market continues quiet with little enquiry.

METALS

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL:—We have no change to report this week.

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Oil Company's brands:—

Tone.—Strong and advancing.		
Snowdrop Brand	150°	per case.
American	...	Rs. 6 0 2
White Rose Brand	150°	
American	...	" 5 12 2
Chester Brand	75°	
Abel A'can	...	" 5 2 2
Devoe's Imp Brilliant	76°	
Abel A'can	...	" 5 0 2
Monkey Brand	125°	
American	...	" 4 14 2
Tiger Brand	125°	
American	...	" 4 14 2
White Gamellia Brand in tins	125°	per 2 tins 4 5 0
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins	125°	4 5 0
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins	125°	per 8 I. gals. " 3 11 0 per 2 tins
Camel Brand in tins	125°	" 4 5 0

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company, Limited's productions:—

Bazar Rates. Delivery charges extra.

Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	...	Rs. a. p. 5 4 0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins	...	4 15 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per two tins	...	4 5 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per 8 gallons	...	3 11 0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins	...	3 11 6
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons	...	3 1 6
Burmah Wax per pound, 1st quality	...	0 4 0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality	...	0 3 0
Burmah Candles per pound	...	0 4 0

The following are the rates ruling to-day for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., (India), Ld:—

	Rs. a. p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 12 0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	4 6 0
Ship Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 10 0
Ship Brand New Tins per pair	4 4 0
Ball Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 6 6
Ball Brand New Tins per pair	3 15 6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 3 6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair	3 12 6
Anchor Tins per pair	4 7 0
Shell 150° cases per case	5 8 0
Anchor cases per case	5 0 0
Rising Sun cases per case	4 14 0

SHARES.

The market is steady and rates have advanced in many cases during the week. Cotton has continued quiet and the expectation of a good monsoon has induced people to buy mill shares. Bank of Bombay shares are reported to have changed hand at Rs. 1,695 to Rs. 1,697 1-2; Bank of India have improved to Rs. 69; Indian Specie are quiet at Rs. 67; Bombay Merchants' Bank shares are unchanged at Rs. 12 1-2 to Rs. 12 3-4; Eastern Bank at Rs. 87. In Press Companies rates have steady with little doing. In Mill Companies Ahmedabad Advance have improved to Rs. 890; Bombay United to Rs. 530; Central India's at Rs. 2,165; China's to Rs. 800; Colaba Land to Rs. 1,465; Cresents to Rs. 117 1-2; Currimbhoy's have ruled at and about to Rs. 282 1-2; Davide's are steady at Rs. 530; Fazalbhoy's at Rs. 523 1-2; Finlays at Rs.377 1-2; KhatawMakanji Mill shares have been put through at Rs. 1,330; Kohinoors have advanced to Rs. 795; Luxmi cotton are steady at Rs. 1,340; Madhavji Dharamsee Mill shares have advanced to Rs. 1,495; Manekji Petit are steady at Rs. 3,210; New Great Eastern have improved to Rs. 246 1-4; New City of Bombay to Rs. 1,090, Phoenix to Rs. 165; Standards to Rs. 1,365; Sun Mill shares to Rs. 133 1-2; Swans are steady at Rs. 232 1-2; Swadeshi's at Rs. 1,750; Vishnu [illegible]

to Rs. 490; and Preference shares to Rs; 665. In Railway companies Ahmedabadt Prantij have changed hands at Rs. 670. Tapti Valley at Rs. 590; Amritsar-Patti s, Rs. 137; Sindh Light Railway shares at Rs 141; Ahmedabad-Dholka at Rs. 133 1-2 Central Provinces at Rs 96; Gujrat Railway at Rs. 123; Upper Sindh Light Railway shares at Rs. 17; Premium. In Miscellaneous companies Alcock Ashdown have improved to Rs. 185; Badham Pile's are steady at Rs. 97; Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation are quiet at Rs. 637½, Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company ordinary shares after touching Rs. 208 have declined to Rs 205, and Preference shares have improved to Rs. 174; Bombay Steam Navigation ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 240, and Preference shares to Rs. 275; Shirajpur's are quiet at Rs. 20; Phillips are steady at Rs. 38, Port Canning at Rs.855; Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Co. Ld. ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 942½ and Preference shares at Rs. 725, The Tata Iron and Steel Company ordin

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—23 bales wool, R M Kooka; 300 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co; 28 cwts cashewnuts, L Abercrombie and Co; 21 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co.

Westminster s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Massilia s—13 tons teakwood boards, M Saw Mills.

FOR HULL.

Cloutsham s—6,000 cwts cotton seed, T Toolsidas.

Ormiston s—420 cwts cotton seed, A Khimji; 4.375 cwts myrabolams P Mathuradas and Co.

Kohistan s—25 cwts cotton. V J Nanabhai and Co.

Ariosto s—4,000 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

MARSEILLES.

City of Madrid s—4,660 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

Havraise s—2.000 cwts castorseed. 4,004 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Havraise s—2,001 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Havraise s—2,002 cwts linseed E D Sassoon and Co.

Koranna s—6,003 cwts rapeseed, 2,002 cwts Linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 506 cwts rapeseed (Inferior) D Tejpal.

FOR ANTWERP.

Werdenfels s—506 cwts rapeseed. D Tejpal; 95 bales cotton, Volkart Bros, 1145 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 3,000 cwts castorseed, K Devchand and Co.

Hannington Court s—4020 cwts bone pieces C Mody and Co, 400 cwts crushed bones R Kadderbhoy, 51 bales hemp, E Comersey.

FOR HAMBERG.

Warturm s—2,002 cwts linseed, 2,001 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Weissenfels s—114 bales cotton, 1,000 cwts linseed, 739 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 3,607 cwts rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 520 cwts cow horns, Hollingshurt and Co; 440 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

Abaris s—10,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Den of Kelly s—100 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co; 500 bales cotton J Finlay and Co; 200 cwts cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Ambra s—100 bales cotton, Bombay and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Ambra s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Indo Maru s—300 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Indo Maru s—200 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

DAILY IMPORTS MAY 30.

Steamer Ariosto from Christiania Agents—J Finlay and Co 33 cases fire-bricks, 775 barrels alum, 480 kegs nails 375 bundles buckets, 1,545 drums linseed oil, 83 bales 1 case paper, 378 sheets lead, 226 cases 3 casks 306 drums 1,261 kegs paint and colour, 121 cases biscuits 204 cases confectionery, 6 bales cotton wool.

Steamer Portloe from Moulmein Agents—W and A Graham and Co 40,739 bags rice 1,321 bundles, 2,833 pieces sleepers, 2,159 pieces squares 3,572 posts and planks 17,610 pieces 3,224 bundles scantling.

Steamer Vellore, from Calcutta Agents W and A Graham and Co 7,800 tons coal.

Steamer Malvern Range from Calcutta Agents T Morrison and and Co 5,697 tons coal.

BARSI LIGHT RAILWAY COMPANY, LD.

An Interim report of the above Company says:—

In conformity with the resolution passed at the last Annual General Meeting, the Accounts are now being made up for the period of nine months ended 31st March, and will in future be made up annually to that date.

The net Revenue for the period ending 31st March 1913 (nine months only), as advised by cable, amounts approximately to £26,100. Adding the available balance from the previous year and deducting the interest on the £140,000 4 per cent. Debenture Stock (£4,200), and also the Interest and Sinking Fund instalment on £125,000 4 per cent. "Latur Extension" Debentures (£4,390) for nine months, there remains a sum of about £24,585 to be dealt with.

The Directors have now declared an Interim Dividend of 6s. per share (equal to 6 per cent. per annum for six months), the warrants for which will be posted to-night, and, in view of the above results, they will recommend to the Shareholders at the Annual General Meeting in October next the payment of a bonus of 6s. per share, in addition to the Final Dividend of 3s. per share required to make up, with the interim distribution, a Dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the nine months. This, if approved by the Shareholders, will make a total distribution of 15s. per share for the nine months to 31st March 1913 equivalent to 10 per cent. per annum.

The traffics during the past nine months have been very good, especially from the Latur Districts.

The cabled approximate traffics from the 1st April to 10th May 1913 amount to Rs. 1,52,500 against Rs. 1,42,730 for the corresponding period last year, the bulk of the increase being due to the fact that Chaitri Fair was held in April 1913 as compared with March 1912.

At an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 6th instant, the following resolution was submitted and passed unanimously as an Extraordinary Resolution:—

"That the Board be, and they are hereby, authorised to enter into a Contract with the Secretary of State in Council of India, when prepared, for the construction and working of an extension of the Company's line from a point on the existing Pandharpur line, situate on the north bank of the river Bhima, across the river to Pandharpur Town, with such modifications and on such terms as the Board may approve."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine [illegible]

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAME.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld	100	100	18 p c	361
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14 „	233
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	13 „	1867½
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 „	89
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	11 „	170
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 „	14 0
Bank of Rangoon ...	100	100	7 „	100
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 „	70
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5 „	12
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India ...	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7	67
The Bombay Mercantile Bank Ld.	100		6¼	12½
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		30½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£10	15 p c	£30
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 „	87
Mercantile Bank(a)	25	12·10	8 „	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12·10	8 „	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	£125	£1.125	£ 4	£371½
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ „	615

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	750	750	250	4300
Albert (Karachi) ...	1100	1100	45	835
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	85
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	6 p c	124
Broach City ...	200	200	14	170
Fort ...	475	475	22 1-2	1280
Godavery Valley ...	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Sabhapatty ...	500	500	40	705
Hindustan P and M	250	250	15	...
Hingolee ...	100	100	6 p c	80
Indian Cotton ...	125	125	10	13½
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co ...	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum ...	400	400	9 p c	300
Mahomedpura Cotton ...	125	125	7 1-2	...
Mahuva ...	200	200	nil	15
Mercantile ...	125	125	nil	21
Manmar Mfg ...	250	250	15	240
New East India ...	1000	00	75	850
New Mofussil Co ...	400	400	60 8½	87½
New Beram ...	500	500	40	525
New Prince of Wales ...	500	500	30	755
Oomri ...	100	112	nil	...
Parbhany ...	100	100	10	...
Sind ...	400	400	30	650
Surat City ...	200	200	20	245
Volkart U P Co, Ld	500	500	50	700
Wadhwan G. and P	150	15	12	N

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	25	890
Alliance ...	1000	1000	...	110
Berar Mfg ...	200	200	...	70
Bombay Cotton Mfg ...	500	500	40	240
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ...	250	250	15	740
Bombay United ...	250	250	25	530
Century ...	100	100	3	285
Central India ...	500	500	70	2155
China ...	1000	1000	...	800
Ohho Silk ...	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1465
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	400
Connaught ...	300	300	...	175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	40	785
Crescent ...	100	100	20	117½
Currimbhoy ...	250	250	12½	282½
Crown ...	500	500	20	500
David ...	450	250	10	520
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	10	490
Empress ...	500	500	...	150
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	200	200	6	195
Fazulbhoy ...	250	250	15	522½
Framji Petit ...	1000	1000	25	1640
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10	377½
God Mohur ...	500	500	yr. 20	475
Hindustan ...	1000	1000	25	660
Hyowards and Bullough ...	500	500	15	420
Hderabad ...	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	...	115
Indian Mfg ...	1000	1000	...	500
Indo-China Mfg ...	1000	1000	60	1000
James Greaves ...	500	500	...	205
Jamshed Mfg ...	250	250	5	145
Jivraj Baloo ...	1000	1000	...	420
Jubilee Mills ...	1000	1000	...	250
Khandesh ...	1000	619	25	680
Khatow Makonjee ...	1000	1000	45	1330
Kohinoor ...	500	500	15	795
Leopold ...	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1000	1000	yr. 100	1340
Madras United ...	1000	1000	50	2100
Madhavji Dharamsay ...	500	500	65	1495
Maneckji Petit ...	1000	1000	80	3210
Morarji Goculdas ...	1000	1000	60	3100
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning ...	30	30	...	...
Moon ...	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern ...	200	200	6	245
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	35	1090
Phœnix ...	100	100	6	165
Presidency ...	00	1000	...	200
Sassoon Cotton ...	1000	1000	50	795
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	yr. 35	350
Sholapur ...	1000	1000	125	4800
S Mahratha ...	250	250	15	50
Standard Mills ...	500	500	25	1365
Sun ...	250	250	Nil	1332
Swan ...	250	250	10	292½
Swadesh ...	500	500	25	1720
Textile ...	500	500	50	1440
Vishnu Cotton Co do F	500	500	Nil	490
	500	500	Nil	665
Western India ...	1000	1000	•25	621

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry ...	500	500	8 p c	670
Amritsar-Patty ...	100	100	6 „	137
Sindh Light Rys Ld (Mirpur Khas ... Jhudo Feeder) ...	100	100	6 „	141
Do. Mpur Khas ... Khadro Feeder ...	100	100	...	
Tapti-Valley Ry Co.	500	500	4½ „	590
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ...	100	100	5½ „	133½
Central Provinces ...	25		¼ „	98
Gomrat Railway ...	100		¼ „	123

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Acock Ashdown and Co ...	100	100	6 p c.	184
All India Ut. Co. Ld ...	100	20	5 „	12½
Bamankua ...	10	10	...	4
Back Bay Bath ...	50	50	6 p. c.	28
Badham Pile ...	70	70	7 p. c.	97
Baroda Tram. Co ...	100	100	½ p. c.	50
Bombay Burma T. Corpn ...	125	125	15 p. c.	687½
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co Ld. O.	£10	£10	Nil	205
Do. do P	£10	£10	6 p. c.	174
Bombay Ice Mfg ...	100	100	½ p. c.	...
Bombay Flour Mill ...	500	500	20	930
Bombay Land and Building ...	500	500	5 p. c.	...
Bombay S. N. Co. O.	250	250	7-8	210
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	240
Central I. M. Co., Ld ...	10	10	8½	275
Delhi Flour ...	200	200	10	284
Empire of I. L. A ...	500	50	30 p c.	120
John Roberts and Co ...	100	100	5 p. c.	300
Jones Fans Supply Co ...	100	50	10 p.c.	205
Kemp and Co ...	200	175	12½ „	50
Karachi Landing ...	200	75	12	171
Maroka and Co ...	100	100	8	115
Marsland Price and Co ...	100	100	4 p c.	101
Do. do P	100	100	7 p. c.	...
Napier Hotel Co ...	100	100	...	72
Oriental Govt. L. A. Co ...	200	50	20 p. c.	340
Oriental Mining ...	...	...	...	...
Phillips and Co ...	40	40	10 p.c.	38
Port Canning Co ...	1000	1000	yr. 42	855
Shivrajpore Sya. etc. ...	10	10	...	20
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co ...	100	100	5	71
Sounly and Co ...	100	100	...	20
O.	75	85	...	99
Tata I. St. Co. D.	80	80	...	221
Ld P.	150	150	...	174
Thacker and Co ...	50	50	30 p. c	215
Tephone Co ...	25	25	yr. 1-2	62
Treacherand Co ...	500	500	yr. 30	500

RAILWAY RETURNS

G. I. P. RY. COMPANY.

The following is the Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings, for week ending 24th May, 1913:—

	Miles open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous weeks.	Total to date.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 24th May 1913.				
G. I. P. Ry. ...	2855·60	16789·0	119068	13585700
A. O. C. Ry ...	125·88	51300	320400	371700
B.-Kotah Ry ...	40 29	3900	28000	31900
Total...	3021 86	1734100	225520	13989300
Earnings (for ordg. 7 days ending 24th May 1912				
G. I. P. Ry. ...	2791·13	15034·6	118028	13312231
A.D.C.Ry	125·88	4924·7	19738·7	246634
B.-Kotah Ry. ...	40·29	2663	27876	30339
Total...	2957·25	1561516	1202808	13589604
Increase or				
Decrease				
G.I.P. Ry	+ 64·56	+1694·4	+10397	+273469
A.D.C.Ry	+ 0·05	+ 2053	+12301	+125068
B.-Kotah Ry. ...	...	+ 1027	+ 124	+ 1161

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Broad Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th May 1913, on 945·61 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week ...	Rs. 259000	Rs. 620000	Rs. 4000	Rs. 883000
Or per mile of Ry.	274	656	4	934
For previous 6 weeks of half year...	1800·0	3323000	28000	4651000
Total for 7 weeks. ...	155900	3948000	27000	5534000
Comparison.				
Total for cor. period of previous year...	0 242135	511295	7000	740480
Per mile of Ry. do...	235	541	7	783
Total to cor. date do...	151544 4	3391302	31680	4938426

Increase for the week ...Rs. 1,42,520
Do. to date ..... „ 5,95,574

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Metre Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th May, 1913, on 1827·66 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings
Total Traffic for the week ...	Rs. 267000	Rs. 320000	Rs. 7000	Rs. 594000
Or per mile of Ry ...	146	17	4	325
For previous 6 weeks of half-year...	0 136800	1975000	40000	3383000
Total for 7 weeks ...	16350	2295000	47000	3977000
Comparison.				
Total for cor. week of previous year.	0 247130	411963	2700	666793
Per mile of Ry do...	135	226	4	365
Total to cor. date do...	159519 0	2732508	50690	4279894

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 72,793
Do. to date ..... „ 302,894

"BOMB" AT BOW-STREET.

THE SUFFRAGIST CHARGES.

The case for the prosecution was closed at the resumed hearing before Mr. Curtis Bennett at Bow-street, on May 15, of the charge of conspiracy to commit malicious damage against eight defendants associated with the work of the Women's Social and Political Union. All the defendants were committed for trial at the next Sessions of the Central Criminal Court, which open on May 27, bail being allowed. Mrs. Drummond had not appeared since May 8th, on account of illness, and it was stated that an operation has been advised which would prevent her from attending the Court for at least two months.

While Mr. Curtis Bennett was engaged with the charge on May 14th, there was delivered at the Court by the midday delivery a small but heavy parcel addressed to him and marked "Immediate." The janitor, who received the parcel, took it to Mr. Rourke, the assistant usher, who is an ex-soldier. Mr. Rourke shook the parcel, and, by the sound, came to the conclusion that it was a tin containing shot. The matter was reported to Mr. Curtis Bennett, who directed that the parcel should be handed over to the police, and Police-Sergeant Andrews took it into the yard and plunged it into a pail of water.

The parcel, which was wrapped in brown paper, was found to be a 2oz. tobacco tin filled with gunpowder and shot. There was also in the tin a live cartridge, with the end cut off so as to expose the percussion cap. A nail had been driven through the lid and was fixed so that the point came close to the cap. The tin was tightly bound with stout wire. Police-sergeant Andrews thought that the tin contained the contents of two fairly large cartridges. The weight of the powder and shot was about 2oz. The postmark was illegible. It is considered probable that if the postal official who date-stamped the parcel had struck the nail an explosion would have followed.

In view of the incident special arrangements were made for affording police protection to Mr. Curtis Bennett.

MRS. DRUMMOND.

When the hearing was resumed on May 13th, Mr. Clark said that Mrs. Drummond was in a nursing home, and there was a doctor in Court who would give evidence as to the condition of her health.

Dr. W. G. Fenton, senior surgeon to the Chelsea Hospital for Women, said that he saw Mrs. Drummond for the first time on Friday. She ought to undergo an operation, but it would be about a fortnight before she was fit to be operated upon. When he saw her, she was in a state of collapse and was suffering from starvation. After the operation she would be in bed for about three weeks, and he thought it would be at least two months before she could attend the Court.

MISS CHRISTABEL PANKHURST.

Detective Canning, of Scotland Yard, stated that on April 12, he saw Miss Kenney and Miss Kerr arrive at Boulogne by boat from Folkestone. They went to the Hotel de Paris, and were there met by Miss Christabel Pankhurst. Mrs. Drummond arrived at Boulogne, on April 23, and was met on the quay by Miss Christabel Pankhurst. They went to an hotel together, and later in the day Miss Paukhurst went to Paris, while Mrs. Drummond left by boat for Folkestone.

Mr. Herbert George Toye, of the firm of Messrs. Toye and Co., outfitters, Theobald's-road, said that since last October, his firm had supplied the Women's Press and the W.S.P.U. with medals, brooches, and "Votes for Women" sashes to the value of £86. The medals referred to were of silver and cost from 6s. to 8s. each. There were also "Fed by Force" medals and "Hunger Strike" medals.

Mr. Bodkin said he observed from the invoices that the "Hunger Strike" medals could be purchased for 5s. 6d. each, but the "Fed by Force" medals were more expensive and cost £1 each.

On Wednesday evidence of pillar box outrages was given and it was stated that three postmen had been injured.

CIRCULATION OF THE "SUFFRAGETTE."

J. I. Jarman, formerly a publisher and manager, stated that in October last Mrs. Pankhurst engaged him to take over the publication of the "Suffragette." He left in February at Mrs. Pankhurst's requests, as the union thought a woman should do the work. About 20,000 copies of each of the four issues of the "Suffragette" were printed, of which 17,000 were sold. The circulation dropped very considerably after that and just before Christmas only 7,500 copies a week were sold and 3,000 were sent to members of Parliament and others. The witness suggested to Mrs. Pankhurst that the falling off in the circulation was due to the pillar-box outrages. Mrs. Pankhurst shrugged her shoulders and said "That cannot be. When we are most militant we are most successful."

WEEKLY SALARIES.

Mr. Reginald Whitehead, a chartered accountant of the firm of Messrs. Edward Moore and Sons, Crosby-square, said that in November last his firm took up the audit of the accounts of the Women's Social and Political Union and of the Women's Press, which was a branch of the Union. In a period of 14 months' trading the Women's Press incurred a loss of £4,008, of which £3,056 was made up out of the funds of the Women's Social and Political Union. The balance-sheet of the Union showed that a total sum of £6,321 was paid as salaries to the staff and organizers for the year ended February 28, 1913. That sum included the following weekly salaries:—

	£.	s.	d.
Miss Kenney.....	4	4	0
Mrs. Drummond ...	3	10	0
Miss Kerr.....	3	10	0
Mrs. Sanders	3	0	0
Miss Barrett.....	3	0	0
Miss Lennox.....	2	0	0

The payments made to Miss Christabel Pankhurst for the four months from November to February last amounted to £175. This was for salary and travelling expenses together. The witness had seen it stated in the "Suffragette" newspaper that a fund of £250,000 was being raised. By December 20 the contribution to the fund amounted to £140,123.

Mr. Bodkin—Did you in the course of your audit deal with such sums?—No.

Was there any separate account kept of the receipts in connexion with that fund?—No. I did not know there were any such receipts; I thought they were all brought into the funds of the year.

CRIME RECORD BOOKS.

Detective-Sergeant Renshaw produced a number of books and documents found at Lincoln's Inn House, including two "Crime Record Books" containing, carefully compiled and indexed, records of convictions of suffragists between October 1905 and April 23 last. Down to December last 668 had been arrested, of whom 53 were discharged. The witness also produced receipts for money paid to women who had been convicted.

A TRIP TO PARIS.

Detective Renshaw produced receipt found in Mrs. Sander's room signed by Mrs. Drummond, Miss Annie Kenney, Miss Kerr and Miss Barrett. One of the receipts signed by Miss Barrett was for expenses incurred in a trip to Paris. On an envelope found at Lincoln's Inn House there were the words "Ex-prisoners invited to Albert Hall meeting, April 10." The envelope contained answers received from some of the persons who had been invited. In Mrs. Sander's room there was a memo-book on which was written "prisoners' hampers." The book contained receipts from various persons amounting to £80 8s. 10d. Mrs. Pankhurst's last conviction and the date of her release from prison appeared in what was called the "crime record book." There were 1,200 documents containing particulars relating to the conviction of 456 suffragists. A number of typewritten forms were also found containing the following questions among others:—

Did you hunger-strike? If so, how long?
Were you fed by force? If so, how long?
Date of previous imprisonment, if any.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clark, the witness said that many of the payments for which he had produced receipts were made months before conviction and in other cases months after conviction.

Answering Mr. McCurdy, the witness said that the entries in the "crime record book" related to cases in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland. Most of the convictions arose out of deputations to the Premier and the House of Commons, and attendances at political gatherings.

All the defendants were committed for trial at the next Session of the Central Criminal Court, which begin on May 27.

Bail was allowed for Clayton in his own recognizances in £1,500 and two sureties in £750 each, with 48 hours' notice to the police; Kenney, Barrett and Kerr in their own recognizances in £500 and two sureties in £250 each; and Lake, Lennox and Sanders in their own recognizances in £400 and two sureties in £200 each. Each of the defendants gave an undertaking not to take part in any militant movement pending the trial.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—May 13.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Brig-Gen U I Fry
Surg-Gen C T Lukis
Major-Gen H D'U Keary, C B, D S O
Col R H D Thring, Nasirabad Bde
Lieut-Col R W Falcon, 58 Rifles
Lieut-Col R F C Gordon, 15 Lrs
Lieut-Col H E Whiffin, 13 Lrs
Col J Dallas, R E
Lieut-Col J H S Murray, R E
Capt E W C Ridgeway, 2 G R
Capt V A Coaker, 3 Horse
Capt D B Morris, 90 Punjab
Capt F Miller, 1 C S Inf
Capt E F D Money, 4 G R
Capt J E Russell, 9 Hodson's Horse
Capt L A Lochan, 71 Punj
Capt A F C Williams, 31 Lrs
Capt C P Barlow, 8 G R
Capt H E Stanger Leathes, I M S
Lieut R P M Durand, 8 Raj
Lieut C H Churchill, 20 Inf
Lieut R G Mac Gregor, Poona Horse
Lieut F H F Horner, 107 Pnr

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col C H H Gough, I A, 6 mo
Major A K Heyland, S T C, 9 days
Major C G Bradshaw, D A A G, 1st Peshawar Div, 5 days
Major W C W Hawkes H Pnr, 6 mo
Capt C F Kennedy, K O S B, 6 mo
Lieut H Macdonald, 11 Lrs, to June 14, 1913
Lieut H Morland, R I M, 1 day

May 16.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut Gen Sir A A Barrett, K C B, K C V O
Col G F A Harris, I M S
Lieut-Col J H S Murray R E
Lieut-Col C B Baldock 108 Inf
Lieut-Col H B Birdwood, C I E
Lieut-Col C R M Green I M S
Lieut-Col H W G Cole, C S I, I A
Lieut-Col J Penny, I M S
Major H N Holden, 5 Cav
Major C Robertson, 19 Lrs
Major A P How, 114 Mah
Major A V S H Lindesay, I M S
Major J S Swan, S T C
Capt C T Davis, 107 Prs
Capt E A H Fell, Cav
Capt E C L Wallace, 30 Punj
Capt L F Ashburner, 2 Bl Fus
Capt H G Chesney, 4 Raj
Capt G Knowles, D S O 2 Lrs
Capt V G Menzies, 97 Inf
Capt S D Masey, 29 Punj
Capt L D Watling, S T C
Capt R S Gordon, 57 Rifles
Capt D McL
Capt H Mullaly, 9
Capt M H Vincent, 33 Punj
Capt W Odell, 123 Rifles
Capt A H Peyton, S T C
Capt G E Sopwith, R E
Capt A H E Morce, I A
Lieut W L Harvey, 7 Raj
Lieut E G Bowlett, 72 Punj
Mr W T Huett
Mr L H M Heathcote,
Mr L H Kealy, I C S
Mr C N D Inglis,
Mr E Copeman,
Mr F T Goode
Sir C E Fox
Mr J D Jackson
Mr W H Nelson, I C S
Mr R W Church
Mr T W Bridge, I C S
Mr T P Ellis, I C S
Mr A Goodeve, I C S
Mr J W G Johnson, I C S
Mr S Gupta, en
Mr L B Fitz Gibbon
Mr E Harington
Mr J A Ferguson, I C S
Mr G B Higginson
Mr G O Allen, I C S
Mr R Amos
Mr H E Cheppel
Mr W Heaty
Mr L C B Glasscock M N C
Mr S G Grantham, I C S
Mr J C Kunning
Mr S Lee C Ireland, I C S
Mr F C Henniker, I C S
Mr E H Corbett
Mr P F S Hickey
Mr H N Heseltine
Mr H L French, I S O
Mr B L Cumberland
Mr M L Darling
Mr E J Bolus, I C S
Mr R Powell
Mr W R Wilson, I C S
Mr G E Shirms
Mr W A C Sisson.
Mr A Rowland
Mr B J Tweeddale
Mr J F McMichael
Mr W T Moore
Mr J N Oliphant
Mr W D McLaren
Mr F D Simpson, I C S
Mr L B Spilsbury
Mr P H Vere
Mr R S Troup
Mr J C Weymouth
Mr F B Timms
Mr H Williamson
Mr A C McWatter's I C S
Mr H A F Musgrave
Mr H A Lane, I C S
Mr E H S Fasley
Mr R T Sneyd
Mr F Trotter
Mr H G Rawlinson
Mr R W Maidment
Rev F F Bull
Mr F G R Lawson
Mr C B Drake-Brockman
Mr A O Evans

CARE OF LORD NELSON'S WILL.

At the second annual meeting of the Society for Nautical Research, which was held on May 15th at the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, under the presidency of Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg (First sea Lord), reference was made by Mr. Gregory Robinson, the marine painter, to Lord Nelson's will. He said that recently, on visiting Somerset House to see Nelson's will, which, as everybody knew, was written in his diary, he found the diary put away in a pigeon-hole with the ordinary wills, as if no special importance attached to it, while the will of Shakespeare was put in a case by itself. He considered that the Society for Nautical Research might well represent that greater care should be taken of national relics of that highly important kind.

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THE
Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 31st May, 1913.

AN APOSTLE OF WALKING.

THAT Beethoven should have been deaf, George Meredith a cripple, and that arch-vagabond Robert Louis Stevenson a bed-ridden consumptive, are among the most pointed of life's little ironies. To Meredith motion was not a means but an end. Unlike most people he walked, not so much in order to arrive somewhere, as for sheer joy in the swing and the stride. Walking was his antidote for every kind of physical and mental trouble. He himself was quick of pace, and in his youth took an almost Bacchic delight in speed for speed's sake. In middle age his crippled condition wrung from him some of his few, his very few, complaints against the many limitations of his life. Other men have sung the delights of fighting, hunting, drink, and the dance. It was left for Meredith to become the apostle of the prosaic art of walking. And under his touch it quite ceases to be prosaic. It becomes transformed and glorified, an almost ecstatic joy seen through the eyes of a mystic. His long poem, "A Faith on Trial," tells how, when his wife died, it was only motion, and the disciplined habit of seeing the small things about his feet as he walked, that brought his overtaxed brain relief. Just as Shakespeare makes all his most "sympathetic" characters call for Music in moment of agitation, so Meredith drives all his best loved "dramatis personæ" out for a walk. Shakespeare says that the man who has no music in his soul is fit for treasons, stratagems, and crimes. Meredith maintains that the man—or woman either for that matter—who does not delight in violent exercise of lungs and limbs is choleric, billious, generally unfit for human society. On the one hand we have Hamlet, Cleopatra, Brutus, Orsino, Prospero, all calling for music in moments of excitement to still the beating of their brains and lift the burden from their hearts. On the other hand we have in the novels a whole gallery of Flying Dutchmen, Redworth, Vernon Whitford, Richard Feverel, Carinthia, Diana, Matey Webb, all dashing up hill and down dale to cleanse their stuffed bosoms of that perilous stuff which weighs upon the heart.

Meredith had a theory that "the quick of pace are soon in the quick of thought," from which it follows that the psychological moment is often reached by his puppets when they are facing hither and thither on active feet. Perhaps "Diana of the Crossways" offers the most amusing illustration of this inveterate good habit of the author's favourites. No fewer than six walks are minutely described in that one novel, and five crises are reached by people out walking. There is a frosty moonlight walk, two battles with gales, one on the French beach and one in English woods, a delicious dawn walk by an icy Alpine stream, a catastrophe among wintry bracken, and the wild projecting of himself upon the sunset by a disappointed lover. Rightly is the centre of so much activity named Diana. But this Meredithian proclivity is scarcely less marked in the other novels. There is Richard Feverel's famous night walk through the thunderstorm when he repented of his great sin, and warmed the little leveret; there is Victoria's magnificent flight through the mountains in her satin slippers, and best of all Carinthia's salutation of the dawn. In fact there is scarcely a novel that does not show us hero or heroine speeding wing-footed to meet his or her great hour.

To many others besides Meredith, it has seemed almost impossible that a holiday can really be enjoyed on arrested legs. But most men require a ball, or a rod, a rope or an ice-axe, to lead them on. Meredith's heroes care for none of these things. It is true they can swim, fence, ride, and climb, when occasion offers; but, for them, as for their creator, the keenest pleasure of all is when quickness of movement stirs the brain to quickness of thought. It is after all an intellectual pleasure this delight he had in swift movement. It was "the sovereign remedy for the disposal of mental fen-mist," "the surest antidote for a temperament pushing to mutiny," the truest way of settling problems and unriddling puzzles. No wonder that, when spine-disease attacked him, it seemed to Meredith that a part of him had died when he ceased to walk briskly. This athlete, this racer with wind and cloud over mountain and down, was doomed for many long years of life to the pace of a donkey pulling a bath chair. Yet scarcely a murmur escaped him. At the age of eighty, though still regretting that his legs would no longer caper, he could claim a mind and heart "elastically harlequin." It is a fine story that is told in the "Letters" of how the spirit soared though the fetters were never lifted, and the tramper who slips a volume of Meredith's prose or verse into his knapsack will find himself moving more lightly, because of that little extra burden.

A MUCH REQUIRED EDITIO PRINCEPS.

WE are glad that at last there seems to be a reasonable hope of seeing the great work on Astronomy of the famous Arab scholar and scientist Alberuni in print. Scholars have been loudly demanding an *editio princeps* of it all these years in vain, till at last Dr. Joseph Pororitz, Professor of Arabic, at the Aligarh College, and Dr. Ziaudin Ahmad addressed the Trustees of the College urging upon them the desirability of undertaking the expenses of publishing such an important treatise reflecting the highest credit on the scientific culture of Islam. In their letter they said that the Junagadh Durbar, as well as a Mahomedan merchant of Rangoon, promised to contribute munificently towards the expenses some years ago. The Trustees of Aligarh College have now seriously taken up the matter, and, endorsing the two learned Orientalists' request, have recommended that the work be published under the auspices and direction of the College, and have resolved to appeal to the two individuals already named, and also to the Government of India, for funds. The Secretary of State for India patronised twenty-five years ago the first edition of another of Alberuni's important works, the "Tehkik-i-Hind" or account of India, which is a veritable landmark in our knowledge of this country, as it throws a flood of light on India as he found it at the beginning of the Mahomedan conquest; and Dr. Sachau, the learned editor, also produced a translation which was so much appreciated by those for whom it was intended, that copies were soon exhausted and another impression was issued some time ago. Dr. Sachau, the veteran Arabic scholar of Berlin, also issued the first translation of Alberuni's Chronology of Ancient Nations, a work of great value, akin to the treatise now to be published by the Aligarh College authorities. This latter work is at present extremely rare and extant only in four good copies in European libraries whilst India possesses still fewer copies. The well-known library of the Parsi Orientalist, Mulla Firuz, in this city has a copy made nearly three centuries ago, and the Aligarh College possesses the only other copy; but we believe the latter is a transcript from the Mulla Firuz copy made some years ago. The *Canon* is a complete treatise or Astronomy as it was known to the Arabs who were experts in it, at the time it was composed in the first half of the eleventh century of our era in the reign of Masud, the son and successor of the famous Mahmud of Ghazni; hence its name of Masudicus from the King to whom it was dedicated, and treats of allied subjects like 'chronology' and 'calculation.' Now that its text is on a fair way to seeing light in print, we may expect also its translation, for which, as Dr. Sachau says, two scholars are necessary, an Arabian Philologist and an Astronomer.

A YORK AND LANCASTER HERO.

REMARKABLE scenes were witnessed at Bulwell Parish Church, near Nottingham, on Sunday, the 11th inst., when, in the presence of a large congregation, composed mainly of military men of all ranks, as well as of Scouts and Boys' Brigades, a handsome alabaster tablet in memory of the heroic death in India of Private Richard Mills was unveiled. The story of this act of self-sacrifice, which cost him his life, is simply told by the inscription, which runs as follows:—"To the glory of God and in affectionate memory of Private Richard Mills, 1st York and Lancaster Regiment, who died at Hassan Pir, Karachi, India, on 14th January, 1912, in a most gallant attempt to save the life of a comrade, Private John Hinsworth, from drowning. This tablet is erected by the 1st York and Lancaster Regiment to commemorate his bravery and devotion." At the bottom of the tablet, which is surrounded with the crest of the regiment, cut in pure white marble, is the text—"Greater love hath no man than this that a man lay down his life for his friend." The memorial, which is about three feet square, was executed in India, being subscribed for by Private Mills's comrades, and in writing to the gallant soldier's sister, who resides at Bulwell, a suburb of Nottingham, Colonel F. F. W. Daniells, the commanding officer of the regiment, said: "Your brother met his death in an heroic attempt to save the life of a comrade who was bathing in a river near where we are encamped. He sprang to the rescue with all his clothes on, and finding he was unable to save the other soldier's life, he turned to save his own, but sank from exhaustion before two more soldiers, who had gone to his help, were able to reach him. We all deplore his loss. He was one of the best, if not the best soldier in the regiment, and universally beloved by his comrades . . . You may indeed feel proud of your late brother, as we all do, for he has set us an example of devotion and heroism. He died as a soldier should and he will not be forgotten."

BUDDHISTS IN ENGLAND.

A SHORT time ago an advertisement appeared in the *Times*, for a university man who was willing to be trained as a Buddhist monk at the expense of a Singhalese gentleman. The result was that three applicants offered themselves, though the training is both severe and long. After ten years it is expected that the western Bhikku will be able to return to devote himself to the enlightenment of his own people. Some considerable sensation was caused about three years ago when the athletic young Scotsman, well known in London, whose health unexpectedly broke down, went on a sea voyage for the purpose of recovery, and eventually came back a Buddhist monk. His yellow robe and spiritual teaching proved attractive to many, and his tall frame did not appear to have suffered seriously from the Spartan diet of one meal a day. However he is too ill to return as a missionary to his own land, and a successor is required. According to the latest report of the Buddhist Society of Great Britain and Ireland, the membership now numbers two hundred; the president is Mrs. C.A.F. Rhys Davids, M.A., who has long been regarded not only as one of the most eminent of western Pali scholars but as an authority of Buddhist teaching. She does not live in the reflected light of her husband's reputation; she has won her own spurs as a knight—or dame—of learning. On May 20, BuddhaDay was to be celebrated in London for the fifth year and Mrs. Davids to preside. The Buddhists of the West do not meet in a building with religious associations, but at the Dore Gallery, which after all, has perhaps exercised through the artist's pictures, as strong a religious influence as that of many churches or chapels.

THE BALKANS.

The official figures of the Bulgarian losses in the war are very startling at first sight. The total of killed is 30,941, and of wounded and missing 56,693. This is an extraordinary percentage in view of the fact that Bulgaria could not have put more than 350,000 men in the field. When the list of casualties among the other Allies comes to be published it will probably be found that they have suffered in a like proportion. If that is so, the latest European war will have been more bloody than most. One of the explanations of the severe loss of the Bulgarians is to be found in the fact that almost from the start of the campaign to the finish they were attacking positions more or less entrenched. Even that, however, hardly accounts for the very high proportion of the killed to wounded. In the Franco-German War the Germans only lost 28,000 men killed, but their wounded numbered 100,000 or nearly four times as many. The fact that the Bulgarian wounded were so comparatively few in proportion suggests one of two explanations. Either there was a good deal of private slaughter done under cover of the war—which is quite possible as a result of the bitter racial and religious feuds in the Balkans—or else the official statistics are incorrect. In view of the impending Conference, it is certainly not likely that the Allies would underestimate the sacrifices they have made.

FOREIGN POLITICS.

SIR EDWARD GREY, in the debate on the Foreign estimates in Parliament, elucidated the position the British Government has taken up in regard to affairs abroad during the past twelve months. There was no declaration of an amended policy with regard to any of the affairs of our neighbours. Indeed, Sir Edward intentionally avoided saying a single unnecessary word, lest some one detail might be fixed upon and given undue importance and prejudice public opinion. This was wise, though unsatisfactory to those who would have known more. But, with regard to Persia, and Baghdad Railway, and China, the Foreign Secretary told us nothing that was not common property before, adding that he is not afraid of public opinion in England. There is nothing to alarm us in his speech, or the outlook, and if agreements are zealously observed, there is no reason to anticipate friction.

THE HYDROPLANE.

THE Admiralty have been quick to appreciate the potentialities of the hydroplane, and their swiftness of flight and capacity to rest upon the water at will. Undoubtedly it will justify the opinion which is held concerning the big part which they are destined to play in the next great naval war. Seemingly Germany has now been brought to a realisation of the deadly effectiveness of the new weapon of naval warfare which is being forged, and it may be expected that in the near future there will be keen competition on the other side of the North Sea to overtake the advantage which we at present fortunately hold in this class of airship.

THE P. and O. Co's. steamer "Sicilia" arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 28th instant.

IT is notified officially that the following persons are candidates to fill a vacancy in the Fort Ward of the Municipality:—Mr. Behramji Rastamji Jijibhai, merchant, of 96 Babula Tank Road, Byculla, proposed by Dr. Nadershaw Sukhia, Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai and Sir Sassoon David. Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit of Mount Petit Pedder Road, merchant and mill agent, proposed by Sir Jagmohandas Varjivandas, Mr. Navroji Jehangir Gamadia, Sir Dorabji Tata, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhai Chinai and Mr. Dinshi Edulji Vacha.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON INDIAN FINANCE AND CURRENCY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, May 16.

There has been a sort of notion in certain quarters that the Royal Commission in Indian Finance and Currency, after collecting all the evidence available on this side, might continue its labours in India itself. I believe that the Commission has no intention of visiting India, indeed, I very much doubt if such an idea was ever entertained. What is more likely to happen is that some witnesses may be brought home from India to put their news before Mr. Austen Chamberlain and his colleagues. One could almost wish that it had been decided that the Commission should sit in India as well as in this country, if only for the opportunity it would give Mr. A. Chamberlain of studying Indian questions on the spot and at first hand. The right hon. gentleman has seen something of the more remote parts of the Empire but I do not think that his travels have hitherto extended to the most important of his Majesty's oversea possession. It is curious when one comes to think of it how few of the leaders of the Tariff Reform Party have been in India. And there are not too many on the other side, of the members of the present Cabinet only three I think have been east of Suez—Lord Crewe, Mr. Hobhouse, and Mr. Churchill, and the conditions under which the last-named lived in India for a short time makes it almost certain that he did not spend labourious days in mastering Indian problems. I may be wrong but it seems to me that fewer M. Ps. visit than was the case twenty or thirty years ago. Perhaps some may have abandoned any thought they may have had of making the long and expensive journey owing to the ill-judged offensive sneers, now happily less common than formerly, at "globe trotting M. Ps.," etc. All travelling politicians do not want to write a book after a six weeks' trip in India or profess to know all about the country after such a slight experience.

INDIAN DIFFICULTY IN CANADA.

The Indians from Canada, who have spent a few days in London on the way to India there to make known their grievances, were received on Wednesday at the Colonial Office, not by the Secretary of State, but by a representative. The outcome of the interview was that the delegates were advised to return to Canada, and to make representations through the Dominion Government, to the Imperial Government, the latter having no cognisance *via* the Dominion Government, of any trouble. This looks very like the Circumlocution Office again, seeing that nearly eighteen months ago the Minister for the Interior of the Canadian Government received a deputation of Indian settlers, admitted that their complaint with regard to the deportation of their wives and families needed immediate redress, and should have it, while other grievances should be settled "in a just and straightforward manner"—but, as yet, nothing has been done. I believe that Mr. Gokhale, when he was in England last year, called Mr. Harcourt's attention to the particular grievance as to the families of Indian settlers and that the Colonial Secretary promised to discuss the matter with Mr. Borden.

The deputation to the Colonial Office has not been the sum total of effort this week on the part of the delegates. A public meeting was organised for Wednesday evening at the Caxton Hall over which Sir M. M. Bhownaggree presided. There was a large attendance of Indians and a number of English friends responded to the invitation, at somewhat short notice—to be present, among them Sir James and Lady Wilson, General Evatt and Mr. J. B Pennington. Princess Sophia Dhuleep Singh also attended. Letters of regret for absence were read from Mr. Gokhale, Mr. Ameer Ali, Lord Roberts, Dr. Rutherford, and Indians in Edinburgh and Glasgow sent resolutions of sympathy.

Sir Mancherjee, in reviewing the situation, stated that the case for redress was so clear that no violent words were needed to enforce it; he showed how the Continuous Journey Clause passed by the Canadian Government virtually shut the door in the face of further immigration from India, seeing that there is no through communication and steamship companies refuse to issue through passages, though a change of steamer could be made. The order forbidding wives and children of Indian settlers to land is not only harsh but unjustifiable in a moral sense. He mentioned that through the watchfulness of the Chinese and Japanese Governments, Chinese and Japanese were permitted to enter Canada with their families on payment of a heavy poll-tax of 500 dollars in the case of the Chinese; on production of 50 dollars in coin or securities, 400 Japanese may land every year. There are 4,500 Indians in Canada now, 90 per cent. being Sikhs, whose loyalty has been proved on many a hard fought battlefield. Sir Mancherjee said that though British born subjects theoretically ought to have the right to go whither they would in the Empire, practically there might be economic reasons for restriction, but complete prohibition was indefensible, especially as Canada was appealing for thrifty, honest, industrious population, and the Indians already settled in the Dominion, had proved by their prosperity that they were able to do well in assisting the development of the country. He had faith in the promises of Canadian statesmen; Canada was not a *parvenu* Colony, he said, made up of the dregs of the pauper communities of Europe—a barbed compliment—and its Imperialism was seeking expression in Dreadnoughts. To redress the grievances of the Indian population would, he said, ensure greater strength to the Empire than half a dozen Dreadnoughts.

Two delegates spoke; one in English, the other who is the priest of the Sikhs in Canada, in Hindustani. Both laid stress on the harsh working of the law as applied to Indians, and gave details of cases in which wives and children of Indian settlers were forcibly separated on landing in Canada and ordered to be deported; after the production of large sums of money and costly litigation, they had been permitted to remain on an act of grace. The story was that of the scheme to deport all Indians to Canada to British Honduras; everything was cut and dried and only needed the consent of the Indians; their absolute refusal is not surprising when they were asked to accept—on General Swayne's own showing—wages which were only a quarter of what they were earning in the Dominion; the conditions too, were more like indentured than free labour. It was insisted by the speakers that Indians had not lowered wages in Canada, in fact, they had learned how to use the weapon of the strikes to keep them on the level of white labour, and had succeeded, though Japanese and Chinese were paid much less. The story of the property owned by Indians was evidence of their success; in addition to four Sikh temples, built at the cost of 50,000 dollars, and kept up by the community, the Indian settlers had invested 7,500,000 dollars in real estate and landed property. The Dominion had found them peaceful, industrious, temperate citizens, the kind of people who were needed.

The resolution, which was passed unanimously, asked that Indians, loyal British subjects, should be exempted fom the hardship of the Continuous Journey law and that their wives and children should be admitted to Canada. Copies, of the resolution were sent to the Secretary of State for the Colonies for India and to the Dominion Government. Those who took part in the meeting were Colonel Warliker, Mr. J. M. Parikh, Mr. P. C. Tarapore, Mr. J. M. Mehta, and Mr. Abdul Ghani Khan. The delegates are leaving to-day for India, and hope to reach the Punjab in time to take the opportunity of the great mela in June, to make their case known.

PEACE AND WAR.

The cordial welcome accorded in Washington to the Lord Weardale and the other British delegates to the Hundred Years' Peace Conference has given great pleasure to people in this country. In this connection I have received the following highly-interesting article from Sir George Birdwood:—"Seek peace and ensure it," he writes, "is a Scriptural injunction binding on all men, but it must be 'peace with honour' and not a peace which is no peace, accepted in craven and slavish dread of war waged wrongfully against you, or your friends and allies. War, the first resource of wickedness—the lust of conquest—is also the last reserve of righteousness; and as imperative a duty as peace if the latter, after patient persistence in it to the utmost, fails in securing a lawful and right result. From the first lightning flash—'Let there be light and there was light'—that set creation a start, a level balance between right and wrong that helps the two, face to face, ceaselessly in well armed readiness for war if not in actual warfare, has been the rule of healthy being throughout nature: and it is not for us, without infinite five senses to question infinite nature. We were not with the Almighty when He laid the foundations of the universe and 'the Morning Stars sang together, and all the Sons of God shouted with joy'; and it is not for us to enjoin His way; and say—'Thou hast wrought iniquity to Him who has said of Himself, through the inspired writer of the Book of Job:

"I form Light and create Darkness,
I make Peace and create War,
I the Lord do all these things."

Nevertheless war is, as has been so well said by a well known American writer, a disgrace to civilisation, while no one more earnestly wishes than I do that the Apostles of Peace, both in the United States and the United Kingdom, may, by the sincerity and power with which they insist on this terrible fact, so promote the love of truth and equity among men, as at length to make war between them impossible, and universally execrated. But this blessed end must come about not through a cowardly horror of war, but by a deeply felt love of equity and truth; influencing our individual and collective and national and international lives in every form and phase of our human activities; and particularly as between nation and nation, in our industrial and commercial rivalries.

"Peace hath her Victories.
No less renown'd than War"

but her defeats are not less signal, and are far more deadly and enduring than those of merely martial wars. The opening up of the ocean highway round the Cape of Good Hope to India and East, by the Portuguese, ruined all the countries of the Mediterranean sea for 300 years; arrested the conquest of Europe; by the Turks before the walls of Vienna; within 200 years made England the foremost country in Europe, and in the end gave us India for our commercial dower. The opening of the Suez Canal at once and notwithstanding our hold on Egypt, brought us down from that pre-eminent because incontestable position, revivified Italy and Greece; and would have revivified Turkey, had there but been any Turks to understand their good fortune! The opening of the Panama Canal will yet more radically affect the commerce of both the Mediterranean and the Atlantic countries and even yet more profoundly their social, political and religious institutions and most assuredly for at least a generation or two, to their moral degradation; and to the concurrent procrastination of the time when wars shall be no more. Let us, therefore, while seeking peace and pursuing, take heed that no man deceive us. The Lord Christ was born in the year of the city of Rome 753—into a world of universal peace. All the nations of "the old world" of the Mediterranean Sea and the Indian Ocean were in undisturbed commerce with each other, and it was the corruptions of that commerce, that material and moral commerce, that slowly and surely destroyed the Roman Empire at its heart, and gave it up as a prey to Goths and Vandals. In the similar circumstances of the century into which we are now entering—let all of us Englishmen and Englishwomen never forget that stupendous precedent:—there patent to all the world—but above all others for our special warning; and not only collectively but individually. It is to be a century of unprecedented rivalries and competitions and discords and spiritual as well as material—even to the most sanguinary of devastating wars; and every Englishman and every Englishwoman should hold himself and herself prepared to be a hero and a heroine respectively in the apocalyptic strife—as the surest way to seek peace and establish it."

OTHER TIMES, OTHER MANNERS.

Mr. Rollo Russell has edited the early correspondence of his father, Lord John (afterwards Earl) Russell, and these valuable papers have just been published in two volumes. The correspon-

(Continued on page 23.)

The Bombay Gazette
LITERARY SUPPLEMENT.

BOMBAY—SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1913.

OUR SERIAL STORY.

'THE WHEEL O' FORTUNE.'

BY

LOUIS TRACY.

CHAPTER XVIII.—Continued.

When Royson found them, they were lying within a few feet of each other. Alfieri was dead. His pale student's features, softened by the great change, wore a queer look of surprise. Von Kerber was alive, but dying. He had fallen on his face, and Dick lifted him gently, resting the drooping head against his knee.

"Are you badly wounded?" he asked, knowing well by the ashen pallor beneath the bronze of the desert that the man's stormy life was fast ebbing to its close. A dreadful froth bubbled from Von Kerber's lips, and the words came brokenly—

"That Italian beast—I hit him, yes?"

"I suppose so. I could not see what happened. But he is dead. Pay no heed to him. Tell me what is best to be done for you."

"Dead! *Ach, liebe Gott!* That is good. . . . I—I am finished—I know. . . Go to Mrs. Haxton. Tell her . . . the treasure. . . . Fenshawe will be generous. . . . . "

And that was all. He did not die instantly, but consciousness failed, and the soul soon fluttered out of the limp body with a sigh.

Dick laid the inanimate form on the desert. He went to look for Mrs. Haxton. She was stretched, apparently lifeless, beneath the camel's shoulder. Royson seized the huge beast by the neck and flung it aside bodily. So far as he could judge, she was un-injured, though he feared the camel might have broken one of her limbs or fractured a rib, because his first thought was that the animal had fallen on top of her. But his anxiety was soon dispelled when he forced some of the contents of his water bottle between her set teeth. She sobbed twice, and her bosom rose and fell spasmodically. Then, with a sudden return to the full use of her senses that was almost uncanny, she wrested herself free from his arms and shrank away, quivering, while her eyes gazed at him with awful questioning. As she looked she seemed to understand that this man who had held her so tenderly was not the man whom she feared to see. The reaction was too great. Dick watched the glance of recognition fading away into insensibility. With a little gasp, she fainted again, but he knew, this time, that her collapse was the natural sequel to the ordeal she had gone through. He roughly bundled a camel cloth into a pillow, laid her head on it, and gave the attention that was necessary to events elsewhere.

He had appreciated the fatal error of the friendly Arabs in deserting their stronghold. Though he and his companions pressed on at a dangerous speed, they could do nothing to stop the panic. Some of the runaways almost charged into them, and seriously interfered with their views of the advancing Hadendowas. That was only for a moment, but seconds are precious when men are shooting at point blank range, and Royson was lashing an Arab out of his path at the instant Alfieri fired the first shot at the double-laden camel. The Hadendowas scattered and fled when they caught a glimpse of the white faces. But they did not get away unscathed. Slipping out of their saddles, four of the *Aphrodite's* crew opened fire, and brought five of the robber tribesmen headlong to earth, while the sixth saved his skin by falling with his wounded camel and skulking unnoticed to the hills along the water-course. As for the remainder, the flanking parties bolted before Abdur Kad'r, or Abdullah could get within striking distance, and from that hour no sensible Hadendowa came near the Well of Moses for many a month.

In fact Royson found that his own men were already standing quietly in a group, waiting for orders, and the two detachments of caravan Arabs were coming in from the wings in accordance with his pre-concerted plan. Some of the bolting escort were returning. They look shame-faced when they passed Von Kerber lying dead on the ground. One of them, a Hadji, who wore the green turban and black cloak of a pilgrim to Mecca, began to murmur an explanation to Royson, but the giant Effendi gave him such a glance of scorn and anger that the man made off, lest the evil from which he had fled might yet befall him. In the immediate foreground were several prostrate forms mostly Arabs injured in the fight for the camels, and so gravely wounded that they could not move. A struggling camel or two, screaming and kicking in agony, seemed to be strangely out of place in the peaceful hush which instantly enfolded the desert. The shouting and musketry that made pandemonium there a few minutes earlier had vanished. The tops of the more distant mountains were glowing in purple and gold, and the blue of the sky was deepening. In that brief hour before the utter darkness that follows sunset the desert has a rare beauty. It has lights and shades denied to softer landscapes. Titania's bower can show no more brilliant colour effects. It is then a fit background for romance and mystery, but it breathes no hint of war or death and such things wear a sacrilegious aspect when brought forcibly into those fairly like surroundings.

Royson, though he had watched the transformation of rock and arid earth many a time with kindling eyes, gave small heed to the dream-face of nature as he scanned the splendid prospect for sign of further attack by the Hadendowas. He found none, but he happened to note the furtive manner of some among the Arab escort who were hastening towards the small hollow enclosed by the Seven Hills.

Then he remembered why this solitary place had become a Golgotha. The hapless von Kerber was disinterring the treasure when the Hadendowa assault began. In all likelihood had the freebooters ridden boldly up in the first instance, the fight would have ended in less minutes than it had occupied hours. And these other ghouls, before they were driven off by a hail of lead, had learnt what store of wealth was buried there beneath the sand.

"Chayter," said Royson, addressing one of the crew who had acted as quarter-master on board the yacht, "take three men and mount guard over any trench or other excavation you may find in the valley between these mounds. Let no Arab even approach the place. Use force if necessary, but try and avoid any shooting. I shall join you there before sunset."

"Ay, ay, sir," said Chayter. He named three men, and the four hurried to their post. Bidding the other two sailors help him, Royson turned to carry out a disgreeable task. Von Kerber, Alfieri, and the rest must be buried, while there was yet light. He meant to make a rough inventory of documents and letters found in the pockets of the Europeans. The Arabs would scoop shallow graves where the sand was deepest, and pile heavy stones over the bodies to protect them from jackals. Such was the simple ceremony of the desert. And it demanded haste.

But a distressing sight awaited him. Mrs. Haxton was kneeling by Von Kerber's side, and weeping in a heart-broken way. He went to her, and said almost in a whisper—

"You can do no good by remaining here? Won't you go to the tent that is fixed in the oasis, and wait there until I join you? I shall not be long. You understand—*it is* for the best."

She raised her streaming eyes, and he had never before seen such a grief-stricken face.

"Mr. Royson," she murmured dully, "let me pray yet a little while."

"Indeed, I am sorry for you," he said.

"Yet I must urge to go. We have not a moment to lose."

"To lose? What else can happen?"

"The night is coming, We cannot leave the bodies here. It would be too horrible."

"Ah," she sighed, "there is no horror to equal mine. I have the blood of three men on my soul."

She suffered him to lead her away. He tried to console her by throwing all the responsibility on to the Italian. But he felt that this palsied woman scarce listened to his words. He was almost glad to leave her alone with her mournful thoughts. In active work he could find distraction from the sad influences of this fatal treasure-hunt. There were still many things he did not comprehend, but he resolutely dismissed all self-communing. Perhaps, when the first paroxysm of woe had exhausted itself, Mrs. Haxton might explain, meanwhile, he must endeavour to hide the chief features of the tragedy ere Irene arrived.

When he moved Alfieri's body in order to examine his clothing, he saw that the man's coat was torn at the breast, the cloth having caught a jagged rock as its wearer fell from the saddle. Through this rent a pocket-book and some papers had slipped out. They were resting on a little sand drift at the base of the rock which had caused the damage. The pocket-book was open. Some of the sand had entered its compartments. And, in one of them, were the papyrus leaves found in the tomb of Demetriades, the Greek, whose mortal eyes were the last that had gazed on the treasure of Sheba! In truth, here was one of the world's dramas, with its scenes divided by two thousand years, yet the parched desert was content to wait there placidly, in sure and certain knowledge that the curtain would rise again on that grim play, whether the years were few or many between the acts. How little changed was the stage. But what of the actors? Did the modern troupe differ so greatly from the two thousand year-old cast—the merchant in ivory and skins who quitted his quiet business at Alexandria to seek adventure and gold, the Romans who went to kill and plunder an inoffensive people, the Nubians who waylaid them, and left their bones to bleach. Assuredly, looking at the dozen or more dead bodies stretched in a row at his feet, Royson deemed mankind as unchangable as the desert.

* * * *

At two o'clock, when the stars and a new-moon were dimly lighting the circle of hills, an Arab vedette reported the approach of a large *Kafila* from the west. Soon the jingle of accoutrements and the cries of camels who scented the oasis heralded the arrival of the main body. When Dick lifted a weary Irene from the saddle he made no pretence of shyness, but kissed her quite heartily.

Yet Dick's tidings caused grave faces in the small circle round the camp fire. Mr. Fenshawe, as responsible leader of the expedition, felt the weight of this added burthen of death. There was no gainsaying the fact that he had been dragged into an unlawful enterprise. He was in Italian territory against the will of the authorities. Though he and those under his control were guiltless of actual wrong-doing, it was exceedingly unfortunate that Alfieri had not lived to make a deposition. The treasure-seekers must now depend on the testimony of the wounded Hadendowas, four of whom had surrendered voluntarily; for, the one great principal which the East has learnt from the West is that Europeans usually show humanity to a disabled foe. Abdullah, too, assured the millonaire that the Italian officer who accompanied Alfieri from Massowah warned the latter against any act of violence, and would have restrained him from undertaking an apparently useless search if the instructions received from Rome had not directed that "every assistance was to be given to Signor Guiseppe Alfieri."

There could be no manner of doubt that the Italian had begun an unprovoked attack on the smaller *kafila*. His only messengers were bullets, and the orders he issued to the Hadendowas were definite. The whole party was to be exterminated, with the exception of Mrs. Haxton, who was to be taken alive if possible. Again, there was direct evidence of his duplicity with regard to the meeting arranged for that morning. Fenshawe's friendly letter was found among his papers. So he had hurried from his camp on the Suleiman's Well route with the deliberate intention of wiping out of existence the man who was his sworn enemy. Still, the affair wore an ugly look, and tired though he was, Fenshawe had no thought of rest until the contradictory elements of a most perplexing business were sifted.

He was seated near the fire with Royson and Stump. Irene had gone to Mrs. Haxton the instant she heard Dick's tragic story.

"Has Mrs. Haxton thrown any light on events?" Fenshawe asked. "You say she was completely broken down. Did you gather from her words that von Kerber brought her here knowing that this oasis was the place described by the Greek?"

"She did not even mention the treasure. Perhaps I could have induced her to speak, but—."

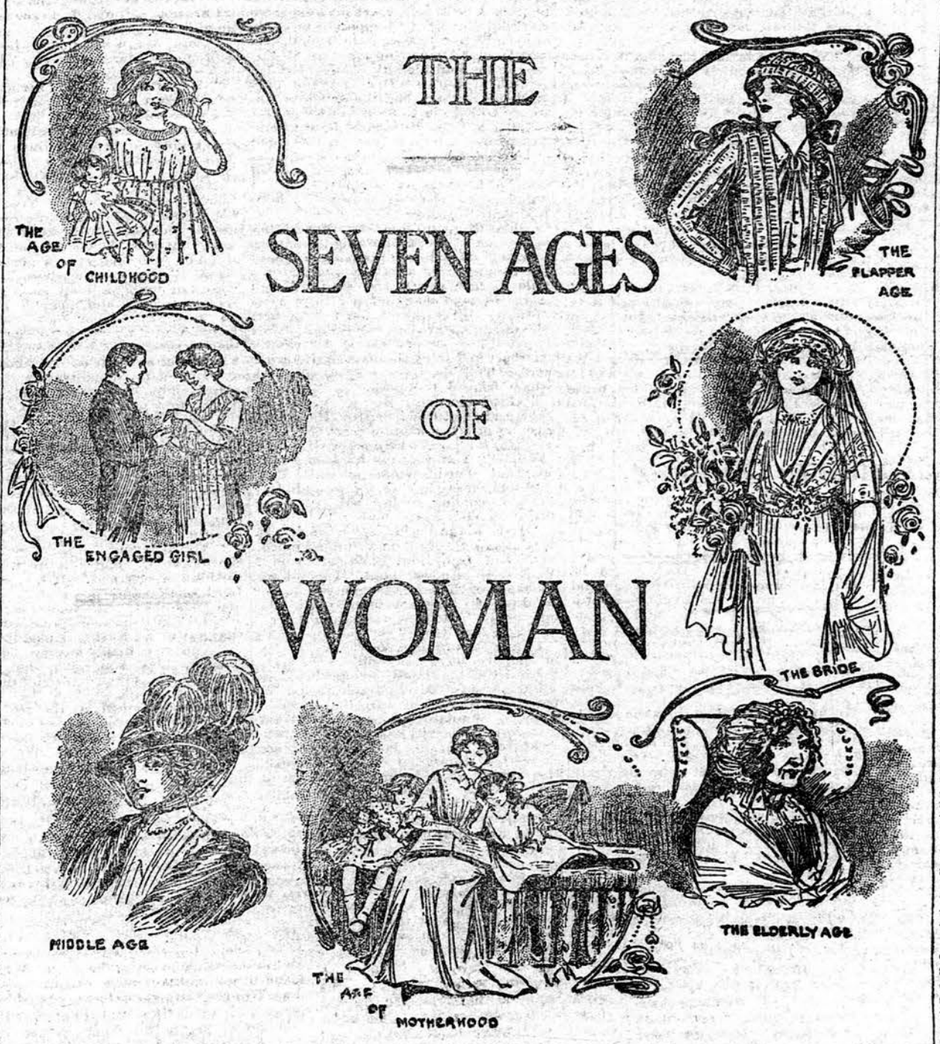
"You forebore. I am glad of it. Has any of the loot been discovered."

"It was dark when I visited the trench von Kerber was cutting. Alfieri sent a volley at him, and stopped the work before much was done, but the Arabs tell me that some leather wallets are visible. The men who were here this morning know that the contents are valuable, so I have stationed an armed guard there."

"I wish I could destroy every vestige of the wretched stuff. There is a curse on it."

Fenshawes's tone revealed how deeply he was moved.

(Continued on page 9.)



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THE SEVEN AGES OF WOMAN.

III.

THE ENGAGED GIRL.

BY

FLORENCE BOHUN.

The age of engagement is a gloriously selfish one—perhaps the most selfish of all women's seven ages. She and another being are all the world—no one else counts.

When everything is considered, however, I think it is only fair and right that an engaged girl should be selfish. During every other age a woman has to be unselfish—when she's a child she's always giving in to other children and elders, and when she's a mother, she has to give in to her own children. So I do think it would be horribly unfair to try and reform the engaged couple of their selfishness. Let them be selfish for a few halcyon months—it won't last very long!

The engaged girl's one idea is "Him"—to the entire and utter neglect of the rest of the world. From that unforgettable rapturous moment when he takes her in his arms for the first time kissing her over and over again on cheek and lips and chin, she gives herself entirely up to him. When she isn't thinking about him, she's thinking about herself as a wife a keeper of the house, a holder of monthly "At Homes," and a ruler of servants.

ALL FOR HIM.

But if the engaged girl is selfish to the world, she is remarkably unselfish to the man she is engaged to. She will cheerfully do without new hats that she may save enough money to buy the very best linen for the house he is going to furnish, she will forgive him as many times as he chooses to be unpunctual, she will tire herself out searching for new, comfortable and cheap lodgings for him, she will put up with all sorts of ridicule and teasing from her family, she will defend him whatever he says and does, she will go laboriously through courses of laundry and cookery and housekeeping for his sake in the married future, she will study Euclid and Greek, and read Hill and Huxley if he has leanings in any of these directions, and she will refuse the most alluring invitation to gain a few more minutes of his society.

So unselfish is the engaged girl where "he" is concerned that married women shake their heads and say, "She's making herself a perfect slave to him—won't she have a spoilt husband to put up with!"—quite forgetting that they very probably did just the same!

AN AGE OF THRILLS.

Engagement time is one of thrills and shocks and experiences—it is life's most enthralling switchback ride. From the giddy joyous heights of delight and happiness the engaged girl may, in a moment, be dashed to utter darkness and gloom of despair. He may say what seems a cruel word to her, and the sun at once goes behind a cloud and blackness comes into her soul, t such times her family usually suffers more than she does! Occasionally he will use some unexpectedly lovely term of endearment and she flies up to high pinnacles of bliss on which she remains for many sunny days. The small brother of the family wants to know where she got "that smile that won't come off."

An old lady used to say to me, "Now don't be in a hurry to get married, engagement time is the most exciting time of your life." This certainly is true—it *is* an exciting time! It's like travelling in a new and altogether unvisited country—every day is a day of surprise and wonder and anticipation—there's no knowing when something interesting is going to happen.

THE CORRECT FEELINGS.

Of course, no two engaged girls are alike, for being engaged affects every one in a different manner. I have known girls go through this age as calmly and unexcitedly as an afternoon tea party, but such girls would be calm and unexcited in a railway collision or a General Election. Most girls are as different when they're engaged from their previous selves as the domestic tabby is from the hyæna. That first kiss on that first night (for all self-respecting couples get engaged in the dim mystic evening time) throws some magic over them, that changes them entirely. They hold their heads much higher—the engaged girl is a person of importance. As she walks along the street of her native town, with a proud smile of victory on her lips, she feels like a queen who has just been crowned. When she meets a friend, she is brimming over with cheerfulness, and nothing, not even a deluge of rain on her best hat, could make her miserable. Her friends notice the change, and if they have seen how events have been moving, soon guess the reason. That first morning is a long triumphal procession, congratulations are showered on her on all sides, like a general returning home from a successful campaign, and all kinds of nice things are said of him and her. Even people with whom she was only on bowing acquaintance stop her to ask if the news they have heard is true, and how pleased they are, and her sisters and brothers gather round the lunch table in a state of great indignation, because everyone they have met had nothing else to say, but "Is it true Ethel is engaged? My sincerest congratulations to her!"

The engaged girl finds that even her family (for a time) look on her as something rather out of the common, as someone who has really done something at last, as a person possessed of sound common sense on all subjects. Her mother tries to forget the weary uphill days of thirty married years, and remembers only that sunshiny time when she, too, was in that state of heaven, that age of all things beautiful, the age of engagement. Her sisters are willing to acknowledge the fact that now sh is an authority on such things as embroidered table centres, camisole patterns and wedding dress fashions. Her brothers, somewhat astounded that a man like them should want to make their sister his wife, admit by their behaviour that she is not such a bad sort of girl after all.

This is an excellent start off for the engaged girl—and in most cases she needs it. Nowadays engagements are dolefully long, and it needs a lot of courage and cheerfulness to go on waiting and hoping and believing. The glorious glamour of romance and mystery and importance lasts only a few months at its extreme height, then it gradually gives way to more profitable—and much more prosaic—considerings and plannings, and it is only when she is with him that she lets herself revel in romance.

A HARD UP AGE.

I don't want to say much about the "hope deferred" part of the engagement age, but most of us soon learn all there is to know about it. In almost every case but one out of thousands, it is money and money only that stands between the engaged girl and married bliss—and money—or the lack of it—is an inseparable thing! I knew one girl who was engaged for fifteen years and never seemed to mind—but she was out of the ordinary. Two years is quite long enough for most of us, and that seems to drag itself out into ten. Perhaps even worse that the "sickness of hearts" is the constant questioning by friends and relatives—"When is the wedding to be?" "The engaged girl begins to feel that her friends consider she is engaged only on one condition—that she speedily gets married. She gets tired of making excuses, and she can't understand why people don't remember their own hard up engagement age.

The engaged girl is always the poorest of all women. She has no money to spend on theatres or concerts, and she only buys as few clothes as possible—she would rather have them in her trousseau. The whole fact of the matter is she is saving, and does not intend to spend a penny more money than she can possibly help. Other people pity her, and are sorry that and she—and generally he—deny themselves the little luxuries of life. But they do not need any pity, they thoroughly enjoy being misers. One of life's greatest delights is saving up, and the engaged girl cutely realises that saving up for a nest of her own is far greater pleasure than first nights or boxes of chocolates.

The engaged girl looks with pity on those poor unattached girls who have to buy new blouses instead of being able to add another tray cloth or table cloth to the "bottom drawer." As she looks at her blouses, thinking how she may make them last the winter, she smiles with satisfaction that this will mean another brick in the walls of "home."

THE IMPORTANCE OF IT.

I think that the age of engagement is, perhaps, the most important of all woman's ages—it has so much crowded into it. It is a time of ideals and ideas, of numberless resolutions and promises, and at no time during our life do we keep so many of them! Love has such a remarkably solemn effect on us all—it can make us do things nothing and no one else can. The engaged girl takes her engagement with intense seriousness She is quite convinced that the safety of the British Empire depends on the plans and resolutions she makes for the time when she will have a man under her charge and not even the most merciless chaff of merciless brothers can tease her out of this belief.

But the engaged girl is a real good sort. Because she is in love, she sees other people's troubles more clearly, and is extraordinarily sympathetic. Because she is engaged to one man, she can be good friends with any others, and the man can confide in her like a sister, knowing that she is not going to throw herself at his head. Being engaged teaches her so many things—to be more tolerant of men and their little weaknesses, to look on other women as sisters, to see more widely and more clearly into the future—other people's futures as well as her own. It is in fact an amazingly improving age—and fortunate are the women who have the benefit of going through it.

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THE WEEK AT HOME.

FROM THE WOMAN'S POINT OF VIEW.

LONDON, May 1.

MY DEAR MADELINE.

You said I was not to fill up all my letter with Suffrage news; but I must tell you a little about the movement this week, because it is the topic of the moment. Though the week has ended with an attempt, presumably by militant Suffragettes, to blow up St. Paul's Cathedral, we began the week with quite a legitimate excitement. This was a crowded meeting at Drury Lane Theatre under the auspices of the "Actresses Franchise League." Mrs. Forbes Robertson (Gertrude Elliot), President of the League, was in the chair. Touchingly beautiful she looked when she made her opening speech. She was supported by a number of other stage favourites, and it was interesting to notice how, in spite of all disguises actresses are always very much themselves, Miss Eva Moore's large eyes almost filled with tears when she said she wanted the vote, because it would help the cause of the children. She touched on the hundreds of criminal assaults on children that come every day before the courts, and she held that the "chatel view" of women encouraged the committing of these crimes. How appealing she was, how pathetically beautiful, could the most hard hearted of legislators resist her. She was followed by Miss Compton, "Lady Algy" to the life with her delicious slow drawl. For her part she said she had put her money into the British Empire Liability Company. She did not know if it was an investment or merely a speculation. She certainly did not like the present Board of Directors. Any way, she added, as she had to subscribe towards the salaries of the Directors she would like to be able to have a say in their election.

A ripple of laughter went round the house at her pointed remarks. Some of the speeches were of a rather militant character, and Miss Irene Vanburgh said she had come on to the platform on the strict undertaking that the meeting was to be of a non-militant character. Whereupon, a storm of booing broke out from all parts of the house, and it looked as though the meeting might end in confusion. However, peace was restored. The meeting ended with a speech by Miss Lind-ap-Hageby the heroine of the great anti-vivisection libel suit. She is a real orator, and owing to her recent remarkable performance of addressing the court in a speech of over eighteen hours in length is quite one of the figures of the moment. Over £400, was collected at the meeting by the actresses, and, when all was over, Mr. Forbes Robertson gave all of us, who were happy enough to be acquainted with her, tea behind the scenes.

Last Tuesday I was given a seat in the Ladies' gallery in the House of Commons, so that I might hear the debate on the Woman's Suffrage Bill. It was very interesting. Our great supporter Philip Snowden was speaking when I arrived. His eloquent pleading did not soften Mr. Asquith's heart, and he made a weak and sardonic speech against women. It seemed to me that most of the anti-suffrage speeches might be summed up in such words as "Back to the harem," or "Get you behind the purdah." One of our advocates, Lord Robert Cecil, caused some amusement with his sarcastic utterances. He said he was present at the Albert Hall when Lord Curzon addressed a meeting of the Primrose League. "The audience consisted mostly of women, and yet," said Lord Robert, "Lord Curzon, in common with all anti-Suffragists, knows that women's judgment is useful when you are discussing town drains, it is quite at fault in connection with Foreign Politics." "Yet" said Lord Robert, "for one hour Lord Curzon talked to these women about foreign affairs. What could he have been thinking of, what a waste of time."

Of course we lost the Bill; it was a foregone conclusion. I asked an Irish member if he would promise to vote for our bill. He shook his head and said "I 'm sorry to have to go against the ladies; but, if the Bill passed, Mr. Asquith might be put in a difficulty, and Home Rule lies next me heart and I would not be putting any dangers in its way." I sympathise with the Irish member's point of view, and I have never thought there was a chance for Woman's Suffrage till the thorny question of Home Rule is settled. Now the post is going, I have got really no time to tell you about any thing else. So please forgive me.

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DRAMATIC STORY OF LOVE, INTRIGUE, AND SOCIETY.

BY

J. B. HARRIS-BURLAND,

Author of "Workers in Darkness," "The House of the Soul." "The Gold Worshippers, "Life's Golden Web," &c., &c.

CHAPTER I.

"You look tired my dear boy."

"I am tired, mother dear—very tired."

Mirabelle, Dowager Countess of Champernowne, sighed and leaning over her son, who was sitting at a table with his chin resting on his clenched hands, kissed him tenderly.

She was a slender, beautiful woman, exquisitely dressed, and, though her son was of age, and had already come into his inheritance, she was still a young woman as the world reckons youth nowadays. Mirabelle Fleury had been married at seventeen, and those who had known her for twenty-five years said that the woman of forty was more beautiful than the child who had been led to the altar as a bride. There was scarce a wrinkle round her clear blue eyes, and not a single grey speck in her glossy black hair. In the light of the rose-shaded lamp which stood on the table she might well have passed for the elder sister of the young Lord Champernowne.

Not that they were alike, these two—in fact, mother and son could hardly have been mere unlike in feature and colouring. The mother, save for her blue eyes, was dark, and showed traces of her French origin. The boy, on the other hand, was of a true Anglo-Saxon type—big, broad, shouldered, and fair-haired. His features were roughly hewn, and there was strength in the countour of his chin. It was his mothers' fancy to speak of herself as the ivy which could only exist by twining itself round the oak. But those who knew Lady Champernowne well smiled sardonically when she made use of the time-worn metaphor.

"You work too hard, dear," she said, after a pause, during which she stroked his light curly hair. "I did hope when you left Oxford and had done, with all those horrid exams and things that you would never have to do a stroke of work again as long as you lived."

"I need not have worked at Oxford, mother dear," he replied, quietly.

"It is good for a boy to work," she said, with a laugh; "it keeps him out of mischief, and I am proud of your success dear. But now you are a man you have your estates to look after and your position to keep up. There will be no more time for books. What is it you are reading, dear?"

"A report on our Poor Law system."

"No wonder your head aches my poor boy," she said, tenderly. Surely it is enough for you to subscribe largely to charities without taxing your tired brain about workhouses. Come and make a fourth at bridge, dear."

"At bridge?" he queried, wearily. "I thought everyone had gone to bed. Otherwise I should not have been so rude as to come in here and read."

"Mamie Worcester and your Uncle Gaspard are still up and wideawake—too wideawake for your Cousin Denis and me. Denis has gone to bed, and I'm glad; he was half-asleep."

"You've lost?" said the young man, without looking up at his mother's face. There was no reproach in his tone, only an uneasy look in his grey eyes.

"Yes, dear—fifty-six pounds—and I—I was wondering——" She hesitated, and then, bending over him, placed her cheek against his.

"Your Uncle Gaspard and Mamie won it," she whispered, and poor Gaspard is so hard up."

Lord Champernowne drew out his cheque-book.

"If you'd pay something into my account dear," she said. "Oh, I do hate to have to ask you for money like this, but your father left everything in your hands, and I did save up a nice lot for you, didn't I dear, while you were a minor?"

"I don't grudge you anything, mother," he replied quietly. "It's yours just as much as it is mine. Will five hundred be enough?"

"Oh, you dear, generous boy!" she exclaimed. "Yes, that will be enough. I've only a dressmaker's bill to pay, and a little account for hats at the Maison Rouge, and then I promised to give twenty guineas to the hospital, and twenty to the new home for consumptives they've just started, and then there's poor old Mrs. Oakes, that used to be a housemaid in your grandfather's time; she positively must have ten pounds; she is quite destitute. And then——"

"Please, mother, dear," he laughed, "you know I don't want you to render me an account. Will five hundred be enough?"

"Yes, my sweet, kind boy. And if you only knew how it hurts me to take it—"

He looked up at her, pen in hand, and saw genuine sorrow in her eyes.

"You are welcome to all I have got," he said tenderly; "but I'm afraid we shall have to be a little careful—for a time. I went into my accounts yesterday."

"Oh, my darling boy if you can't spare it——"

"I can spare it, of course; besides, it is yours—all that I have is yours. You know that."

He wrote out the cheque, blotted it, and gave it to his mother. She embraced him passionately.

"You are the best son a woman could have," she murmured. "I will save dear, in the future; we'll cut down expenses. I know I'm extravagant, but I am found of life Jack. I want to get all I can out of it."

He laughed again and, rising to his feet, looked at his mother with pride in his eyes. It pleased him that she was the best-dressed woman in the house, not even excepting Mamie Worcester, who was the owner of more than five million pounds in her own right. It was proper that Lady Champernowne of Maiden Tolhurst should outshine everyone else. And she was so beautiful, so gentle, so kind to everyone. Small wonder that she was the most popular hostess in England.

"Dear little mother," he said, taking her delicate oval face between his strong brown hands and kissing her on the forehead. "Now let us go and play bridge. If we're partners we'll win, and if we're opponents I hope I shall lose."

"We must always be partners, dear," she answered with a sweet smile—"partners through life. You are all I have in the world."

CHAPTER II

The dawn was breaking through the silken blinds of the tall windows in the drawing-room, when the four bridge players finished their last rubber.

Misfortune had dogged the Champernownes, mother and son, for more than three hours of play. Between them they had lost nearly seventy pounds. Of this amount Mamie Worcester had won forty pounds, and the remainder had gone into the pockets of Gaspard Tolhurst.

The latter, a big, broken down wreck of a man, with a white haggard face yawned and lit a cigarette with trembling hands. By his side was a silver little ash-tray piled up with the ends of the cigarettes he had smoked during the evening. A tall glass, half full of brandy and soda, stood near the tray, and the sparkling lines of bubbles that rose from its amber depths showed that it had not long been mixed for his consumption.

"A little food, eh, Mirabelle?" he said. "Just a snack before we turn in?" And putting down his lighted cigarette, he took two sandwiches off a plate and devoured them greedily.

Mamie Worcester seated herself on the edge of the table and laughed as she looked at the weary faces of her companions. She was a thin, small woman of twenty-six with a creamy white skin and very black haire and yes,

She was neither handsome nor even what is known as "pleasent-looking," but there was a great deal of character in her face, and her enormous wealth made her a personality even in the most exclusive and smartest set of society. Her powers of endurance were remarkable and of all the four bridge players she alone looked as if the night were still young—as fresh as if she had just come down to breakfast.

"You folk aren't going to bed yet, are you?" she said, nibbling at a sandwich. "I reckon I'd like to see the sun rise. Chumps, come out and see the sun rise. You look as if some fresh air would do you good."

Lord Champernowne smiled wearily. "Bed, I think Miss Worcester," he replied.

She slid off the table and, walking to one of the windows, drew up the blind. The pale, grey dawn streamed into the room, and the light of the candles died away into ghostly specks of flame. Lady Champernowne covered her face with her hands.

"How horrid of you, Mamie!" she cried.

Gaspard Tolhurst laughed unpleasantly, but Lord Champernowne did not smile. The sight of the room sickened him in the cold, pitiless light. The cards still lying on the green cloth, the cigarette ends, the glasses, the white, haggard reflection of his face in a mirror—all stood out clearly, and he seemed to see beneath the scene right into the heart of things. If this were life——!

"Come along, Chumps," cried Mamie Worcester. "You look like a sick rabbit."

The voice roused him and he crossed to the window. The lawns lay smooth and wet outside. Beyond them the trees stood out clearly against a pearl-grey sky. Then the ground dipped to the valley and there was a shadowland, veiled in thin mists. Mamie Worcester unfastened the French window and opened it. The cold morning air came into the heated room. Two of the candles on the card-table were extinguished by the draught.

"Coming for a stroll?" she said looking up into his face.

"It's too damp for you," he replied, and you'll catch cold. One's vitality is at its lowest ebb at this hour."

"Mine isn't," she retorted, sharply.

Then she turned to Gaspard Tolhurst, who was standing behind them, with a glass of brandy and soda in his hand.

"Come on, Mr. Tolhurst," she said, with a smile. "Just a walk up and down the terrace. The young men of the present day are so careful of themselves."

"I'm not so old myself," he chuckled "anyway, I'm not too old to disobey a lady's commands."

He followed her out on to the terrace, and Lord Champernowne walked away from the window.

"I'll go to bed, mother, dear," he said.

"It's too bad of Mamie," she replied; "but you ought to have done what she wished."

The young man shugged his shoulders, but if his mother had hoped for his opinion of Miss Worcester she was disappointed.

"We ought not to play bridge," he said, changing the subject. "We don't play well enough."

"My dear boy, you play such a sound game, and I——"

"We are not good enough in first-class company," he continued, in a hard voice. "These two are experts."

Lady Champernowne looked up at him sharply as she noticed the slight emphasis he had placed on the last word. Then she frowned.

"My dear Jack," she faltered, "we play quite as well as they do. Besides, we cut for partners, and I'm sure——"

"Don't you think Uncle Gaspard has stayed here long enough?" he interrupted. "There are so many people we ought to ask down. I think you'd better give him a hint."

"My dear boy, we have so many rooms in this house——"

"Yes! but there are some people who won't come while he's here—some people I'd like to have down here."

"Why won't they come, Jack?"

"They don't like him."

"Why don't they like him—poor, lonely old fellow?"

"I—er—really I can't explain mother dear. Perhaps they've played cards with him. He's too lucky at cards."

"Jack!" she cried, catching hold of his arm and looking up into his stern face. "You must not talk like that; you are mad to talk like that."

"I'm sorry, mother, dear, but I think a month is a good long visit. We cannot be accused of inhospitality. I want the Malfrays to come here next week. Lord Malfray can do a lot for me."

"Lord Malfray? That dull old man? And his ugly, badly-dressed wife?"

"Certainly— and his rather plain, elderly, but very pleasant daughter. Lord Malfray is going to give me my first chance."

"What can he do for you, my dear boy? He's not in our world at all."

"Perhaps not," Lord Champernowne answered, somewhat coldly; "but I hope to persuade him that I am a fit and proper person to be one of his private secretaries."

"To be one of his private secretaries?" the mother repeated, slowly. Then she laughed. "What a prospect for the Earl of Champernowne!" she added.

"It will be a chance for me," he continued. "The private secreatary of a Cabinet Minister must always have a chance. I only hope that he'll give me a trial."

"I will ask them here, my dear boys You know I am alway anxious to do what you wish. Besides, this is your own house, and you are the master in it. As for poor Uncle Gaspard, we'll talk about that in the morning, dear. We are both tired. Good night, my boy."

She placed her hands on his broad shoulders and looked up into his face with a tender smile. He took her in his arms and kissed her reverently.

"Dear little mother," he said, in a low voice "Good night."

CHAPTER III.

When Lord Champernowne reached his bedroom he drew up the blinds and sat down by the open window. All desire for going to bed had passed. He was tired, but his brain was too active for sleep. Below on the terrace he could hear Mamie Worcester's laugh and the gruff voice of his Uncle Gaspard. Then after a little while, he heard the closing of the French window, and there was silence. He leant on the window-sill and drank in deep draughts of the fresh morning air. It seemed purer now that Gaspard Tolhurst had gone indoors.

The greyness had died from the world, and the mist was lifting from the valley. The sky was a pale blue, and the horizon flushed with gold and pink. The music of the birds was sweet; the clearness and the colouring of the dawn were wonderful.

"This is God's world," he thought, and then, as he recollected the close atmosphere of the drawing-room and the white faces in the daylight, he shuddered.

"One was made for something better than that," he said to himself. "Money and brains ought to purchase something better than that."

Then he flushed, as though his thoughts were disloyal to the mother he loved so dearly.

"Women are different," he thought; "they all love to have a good time. But a man must work, if he is a man at all."

The sun rose above the horizon and flooded the scenery with light. The barrier of trees beyond the lawns showed black against the golden sky. Lord Champernowne leant out of the window, and, looking along the face of the house to the left, he could just see the spire of a church and the glistening roof of the rectory.

For a little while he did not move, and his thoughts were centred on Diana Kenyon, the rector's daughter. There, at any rate, was a woman who was happy in spite of her poverty. Yet what would happen to such a woman if she were taken from her own humble sphere and placed in the society which frequented Maiden Tolhurst? Without doubt she would follow the instincts of her sex. Diana Kenyon was willing to make the best of things; but to be content with poverty does not necessarily imply a scorn of the pleasure that riches can give.

"Women are the same all the world over," he said to himself. "And then there is her mother—a very practical woman, with an eye to her daughter's future; and the father, a narrow-minded self-seeking priest——No, that is impossible."

He turned away from the window and paced up and down the long room. He knew his mother's plans for his future. He was to marry Mamie Worcester, and Maiden Tolhurst was to become the most splendid and exclusive hotel for the smartest people in England. Things were to be done on a scale of magnificence and extravagance that had no parallel on this side of the Atlantic. So far as he knew, Mamie Worcester was quite willing to fall in with this arrangement. There were few better titles than that of Champernowne in Great Britain, and certainly none in the market. From the world's point of view, the match would be a most desirable one. And Mamie Worcester was neither ugly nor common, nor encumbered with undesirable relations. She was welcomed everywhere for her own sake. There were dozen of men who would have married her if she had been penniless. As it was, she was the most splendid match in England.

As yet, however, young Lord Champernowne had only one theory of marriage —the simple one that it is neccessary to be in love with one's wife. He was certainly not in love with Mamie Worcester. Women, indeed, had as yet played a very small part in his life. His dreams had been not of love, but of ambition; but, so far as he had thought of anyone, it had been of Diana Kenyon, and his mother had done here best to show him that such a marriage was impossible. Her arguments, backed by the obvious match-making of Mrs. Kenyon, had prevailed.

"You must marry money," his mother had said. "If you want to be a success in the world you must have plenty of money."

He knew that she had referred to social success, but he was not ignorant of the weight that money carried with it in the world of politics.

He stopped before the looking-glass and saw the reflection of his face. Late hours did not suit him, and he looked haggard and dissipated in the gleam of the sunlight. He took off his dress-clothes, and lay down on the bed for a little while.

At six o'clock he made his way to the bath-room, and had the cold tub which is one of the glories of the young Englishman. Then he dressed and made his way out into the garden. He left orders for his breakfast to be ready at eight o'clock. He knew that none of the others would be down till ten, and, not many of them, including his mother till lunch-time.

He walked across the lawns, still wet with the morning dew, and, taking a path through the wood, left the park by a small gate which he unlocked and locked again when he had passed through on to the road. A few minutes walking brought him to the little village of Churtington. The cottagers had been up and about for two hours, and the street was full of life and movement. He smiled as he thought of the sleepers at the big house. The toilers of the world had some advantage after all; they had the best of the summer days.

A circular route brought him past the rectory gardens. The house itself, hidden by a thick belt of trees, was invisible from the road, but Lord Chanpernowne could see the spire of the church beyond. He wondered if Diana Kenyon were awake, and if she had already commenced her household duties. Her parents only kept one servant, and the daughter was forced to help in the work of the house.

"It's a shame," thought Lord Champernowne, as he reflected on this fact. "The old woman ought to spend less on clothes." And then, when he had gone a little farther on his way: "I wonder how the girl manages to keep her hands so white."

Diana Kenyon, however, was neither asleep nor at work that bright summer morning. Lord Champernowne found her leaning over a gate a quarter of a mile farther down the road. A tall hedge of wild rose hid her from view until he was within a few feet of her. She did not turn at the sound of his footsteps. She was resting her elbows on the top bar of the gate and staring across the fields, apparently at the trees which fringed the park.

"Good morning, Miss Kenyon," he said, and she turned sharply, the colour rushing into her white cheeks.

"Oh, it's you," she answered, with a laugh, "You must not frighten people like that, Lord Champernowne."

"I fancied my footsteps were audible," he said, coming to her side. "What brings you out at this hour?"

"Love of the world," she replied, "as seen at seven o'clock on a summer morning. But you, Lord Champernowne? You were late last night. I could see the lights of the house from my bedroom window." "I have not been to bed," he answered. "I look a wreck, don't I?"

"You look tired," the girl answered. "I have been up most of the night. My mother has not been well."

Lord Champernowne sympathized in suitable terms. Mrs. Kenyon was one of those robust women who find it necessary to simulate illness on certain occasions. The girl half turned her face away from him and he looked at her earnestly, almost fiercely, as he spoke. Her profile, seen against the green of the medow beyond, was certainly charming. Yet there was a strength about the contour of the mouth and chin that was not entirely in keeping with the delicatly-moulded face and the large blue eyes and the low, white forehead on which the hair lay like spun gold. There were traces of tears in the eyes, and Lord Champernowne noticed that the left hand was closed tightly on a pocket-handkerchiefs.

"Poor child!" he said to himself. "What a life that old woman leads her!" And then, aloud: We shall see you at the garden-party this afternoon I suppose?"

"I am afraid not," she replied, turning round and facing him with a smile. "I am going to London by the two o'clock train."

"I'm sorry. When will you be back?"

"Not for some months. I'm going to work for my living."

"Great Scott!" he ejaculated, and then, afraid lest the exclamation might be misunderstood, he added: "I had no idea you had even thought of such a thing."

"I have thought of it for years," she replied, "but the opportunity has only just offered itself. Miss Worcester——"

"Mamie Worcester!" exclaimed the young man. "What on earth——"

"Wait, I will tell you. Miss Worcester is interested in a sort of ladies' club. She has offered me the secretaryship, and I have accepted the post."

Lord Champernowne was silent, speechless with astonishment. He did not doubt that Mamie Worcester had some ulterior motive for her kindness.

"I must get out of the groove," Diana Keynon continued. "Any kind of work will be better than stagnation in this little village. Women have ambitions as well as man, Lord Champernowne."

"But your mother? Does she approve of this?"

"No; she is very angry. That is why she was ill last night. She believes that marriage is a woman's only vocation in life."

Lord Champernowne smiled. He knew that Mrs. Kenyon's plans included himself. And then he grew hot with shame, because he had smiled. He fancied Diana Kenyon had red his thoughts, and he was seized with a mad desire to set himself right in her eyes.

"You must not go" he exclaimed, savagely. "You won't like the work a bit. I've heard of these women's clubs. They're like a box full of wild cats. They fight and squabble and scream all day long, and you'll get scratched to pieces."

She laughed, but it was a mirthless laugh.

"I have claws," she answered.

"And if you use them you'll get turned out. You'll have to be gentle and kind to every termagent of a woman who falls foul of some other termagent. You must stay here. There's plenty for you to do at home—I mean that home is a woman's sphere, isn't it?"

"Sometimes," she answered, guardedly; "but while I am in Churtington I feel as if I were choking for want of air. Don't you ever feel like that?"

"Often, but I am a man. I'm going to work hard all my life. I don't expect my mother to work. You must not accept this post, Miss Kenyon —you really must not."

She stared at him with a troubled look in her eyes. Then she turned away and leaning her elbows on the top of the gate covered her face with her hands. Lord Champernowne was seized with a sudden desire to interfere with the plans of Miss Mamie Worcester. He thrust all prudence into the background; he forgot the Rev. and Mrs. Kenyon; he only saw a woman in distress, a woman whose whome life was unendurable, a woman who was "in the way," and who had no one to protect her.

"Please stay here," he pleaded. "Miss Kenyon—Diana—will you marry me?"

She did not move or answer him. Yet he knew what her answer would be. The words had slipped out of his lips almost unawares, and now that they had been spoken the madness had passed away. Lord Champernowne knew that he had made a fool of himself. A vision of the match-making Mrs. Kenyon rose before his eyes. Yet he could not go back, and, having to go forward, he went vehemently, pouring out a torrent of words.

Diana Kenyon heard him in silent and then, when at last he paused, she dropped her hands from her face and stood upright and looked him steadily in the eyes.

"Please forget what you have said, Lord Champernowne," she answered. "You have done me a great honour, out of the kindness of your heart, but I cannot accept it. Please forget that we have met at all this morning."

He looked at her with amazement, and she read his thoughts.

"I—I am in earnest," he stammered. "I'm not a boy; I know my own mind."

"You are a kind and honourable gentleman," she said slowly, "but what you suggest is impossible."

"Why?" he cried, savagely. "I am my own master. You treat me as if I were a child."

"You are generous and impulsive," she replied. "You do not love me. You are sorry for me. That is all. You love your mother very dearly, and you would break her heart if I were to take you at your word. Your life lies before you, Lord Champernowne—a fine life if you choose to make it so. I am not going to be the one to spoil it."

"You will make it a success," he cried. "You are the short of woman who can make a man succeed." He spoke earnestly and meant every word he said. He knew now that Diana Kenyon was no party to the match-making schemes of her parents, that she was a woman with a soul above consideration of rank and wealth. An older man might have suspected strategy in this first move, might have believed that the "No" ought to be translated as "Yes," might have laughed at the idea of a vicar's daughter refusing such an offer. But Lord Champernowne was an honest, straightforward boy, and his very ignorance of women saved him from making a false step. For it so happened that Diana Kenyon was exactly what he believed her to be.

"You love your mother very dearly," she repeated, "and you are too young to think of marriage. If I ever marry, Lord Champernowne, I shall marry a man who has done something in the world, even if he is only a poor curate working in an East-end parish."

"You give many reasons," he said, sharply, "but you say nothing of the real one. You do not care for me."

She was silent, and looked away from him across the fields at the great house that showed above the trees in the park.

"That is the real reason?" he repeated.

"Yes," she answered, without looking at him. "I suppose that is the real reason. Good-bye." And she held out her hand.

"Good-bye," he said, quietly, "and good luck to you."

He turned and left her without another word. There was, indeed, nothing more to be said. As he passed the rectory he saw Mrs. Kenyon, over-dressed and flabby, standing by the gate. As she saw him, her large, white, face wrinkled with smiles.

"Good morning, Lord Champernowne," she said, with a laugh. "Whatever brings you abroad so early? I suppose you haven't seen Diana, have you?"

"Yes, Mrs. Kenyon," he replied, scarcely pausing as he passed her, "I met her by Forty Acres—about half a mile from here."

Mrs. Kenyon looked after him as he hastened down the dusty road and scowled.

"The girl's a fool," she muttered to herself. "Thank Heaven she has a wise mother!"

CHAPTER IV.

"It's no good mincing matters, mother," said Lord Champernowne; "we've got to quite down a bit. We must let this place. You can live at the dower house, and I shall take chambers in town."

"My dear boy, you talk as if we were ruined."

"We shall be ruined if we don't quiet down a bit," said the young man, sternly. "Now, mother, dear, I don't want to bother your head with figures, but you really must understand the position. Please sit down, and I'll make it clear to you."

Lady Champernowne, dressed in a magnificent gown by Paquin, and glitering with diamonds, seated herself in a chair at the table, and sighed wearily. From the distance came the low strains of a band and the sonorous notes of a well-known tenor, who had been procured at an enormous fee to entertain Lady Champernowne's guests. Nothing short of a disaster could have dragged her from the concert-room at such a moment. But the disaster had occurred. The news of a serious financial loss had been brought down by the family lawyer, who had travelled past like the bearers of all bad news, in a fifty-horse-power car.

"It is too tiresome," she said, "and just at this time. We can't afford Caranio every night."

"We can't afford him at all," Lord Champernowne said, sharply, and his mother started at the tone of his voice. He had never spoken like that to her before. She had noticed a change in him all day—long before the news arrived. He had been irritable at lunch, positively rude to some of the guests at the garden-party, sullen and morose at dinner, and now he had spoken in a tone that had all the effect of a blow.

"My dear boy," she said, "you are not well. I wish you'd let me send for Dr. Staines to-morrow. You've been out of sorts all day."

"Oh, I'm well enough," he answered, with a smile. "I'm only worried—about this business. We've dropped one hundred thousand pounds in that rotten mine. The news came after Stock Exchange hours, and old Carthek had it from a private and reliable source. It'll be in all the morning papers. The shares are not worth a penny apiece."

"They've paid ten per cent. for two years."

"Yes; that is why I was tempted to invest in them."

Lady Champernowne looked at her son gratefully. It was generous of him not to remind her that he had only bought the shares because she never gave him a moment's peace till he had purchased them.

"A hundred thousand pounds," he repeated, "that brought in ten thousand pounds a year. It's a bad loss. Well now I want you to understand how much we have left."

"About a hundred thousand and the estate, dear," she said, quickly. "I saved forty thousand for you during your minority."

"That is just what I have left," he said, writting the figures down on a piece of paper. "At three per cent. that brings in twelve hundred pounds a year."

A look of fear came into the woman's eyes, and leaning forward, she laid one of her white, jewelled, hands on the boy's black sleeve.

"But the other sixty thousand pounds, Jack?" she asked in a whisper. "Wherever——"

"Gone," he broke in, harshly, "every penny of it—in amusements and charities."

"Impossible, Jack! I can't believe it?"

"But it's true, my dear mother. We've been burning both ends of the candle—the good end and the bad. The candle has burnt fast."

"But the estate, Jack, dear? You haven't counted that."

"It isn't worth counting. As you know, it brings in very little more than it costs to keep up. There's five hundred a year at the outside. Add that to twelve hundred, and you get seventeen hundred. That is what we shall have and out of that your charge on the estate will take a thousand."

Lady Champernowne dotted down the figures and checked them with a pencil.

"The forty thousand pounds is paying eight per cent.," she said, after a long silence. "That is over three thousand pounds a year."

"I shall sell out at once. I've had one lesson. Now you can see the change in our position, can't you? Seventeen hundred a year, and we've had over fifteen thousand a year. At one time we had over twenty thousand a year. Is it all quiet clear to you?"

"Yes, Jack, dear," she answered, and then she smiled. "You must make a good marriage, dear," she said, in a low voice. "You know the dearest wish of my heart. You have only to ask. Mamie is very fond of you. We sit here talking with wry faces about the loss of a few thousands. When Mamie Worcester came of age, her father spent fifty thousand pounds on the festivities. That was all money thrown into the fire."

"I cannot marry for money, mother, dear, and you know that."

"But if you must, Jack—if you must?"

"We can live quitely—you on a thousand, and I on seven hundred a year—and there'll be more than that if we let the house."

Lady Champernowne was silent. She was thinking of an unpaid debt—a hideous debt that as yet had not been brought to the notice of her son, Something must be arranged at once. She was that she must strike while the iron was hot.

"Your political career, Jack," she said, in a low voice. "If you're to get on you must give money to the party funds. You must be somebody if you want people to listen to you."

Lord Champernowne shook his head. That was not at all his idea of the way to achieve success.

"We must let the place," he said, fiercely, "and live quitely for some years."

"And what then, Jack? What does the future hold for us? Do you expect to save enough to enable us to live here again? The land is hardly likely to increase in value. The outlook is hopeless."

"We must cut our coat according to the cloth, mother, dear."

Lady Champernowne buried her face in her arms and began to cry. She could cry very prettily when she chose. Her sun rose to his feet and laid a hand upon her quivering shoulder.

"We must make the best of things, little mother," he said, tenderly. "It will not be so bad, after all. The dower house is a pretty little place."

Lady Champernowne looked up at her son. Her face was white, and there were tears in her eyes.

But she was one of those women who can cry without disfiguring her beauty.

"I must have money," she said, in a broken voice. "I have had it all my life, and cannot do without it. I love pleasuer and pretty frocks and big houses, and all that money can buy. You know that, Jack, dear; you know your poor mother's weakness by now. I would rather be dead than be poor. Life in the dower-house on a thousand a year is impossible for me. I am a weak, foolish woman, not a brave, strong, man like you, Jack."

"And you wish me to marry Mamie Worcester?" he said quitely.

There was no reproach in his tone, but the words themselves were an accusation. Lady Champernowne rose to her feet and steadied herself by placing one hand on the edge of the table.

"I do not wish you to sacrifice yourself, Jack," she replied. "There is another way out of the difficulty. I can marry again."

"You mother? You marry?"

"Yes, my dear boy, why not? There are half-a-dozen men who have asked me to marry them. There was one—I cared for—just a little—but my place was with you; you were only fifteen at the time. He is married now."

She paused, and there was a troubled look in the young man's eyes. It had never occurred to him that his mother had refused offers of marriage in order to live with him at Maiden Tolhurst.

"You are my own dear boy," she continued, placing her hands upon his shoulders and looking up into his face. "We have been all in all to each other, and I have never wanted anyone else. You have been so kind, so generous, so sweet to me."

He bent his head and kissed her.

"You must not marry, mother, dear, unless there is anyone——"

"There is no one I care for," she broke in, quickly; "but there is a very rich man who would marry me. He would settle a hundred thousand pounds on me and as much again on you and your heirs if I insisted."

"Who is it?" he asked, fiercely.

"Boanerges Scott."

"That man? Good heavens, you're joking?"

"Yes, Boanerges Scott, the company promoter?"

"Where did you meet the brute?"

"I've met him often—on business."

"On business, mother? You don't mean that——"

"Certainly. He has been very kind to me. He has lent me money."

"How much do you owe him? I'll pay him off to-morrow, if it takes every penny I've got."

Lady Champernowne walked away from her son and resting her arms on the mantelpiece, gazed down at the fire.

"How much do you owe the beast?" repeated the young man.

"Eighty thousand pounds!" said Lady Champernowne, without turning her head.

"Eighty—thousand—pounds!" the young man repeated, pausing between each word. "Merciful heavens! You are joking, mother—making fun of me."

Lady Champernowne did not move or speak. Her son looked at her, his face white with fear, his hands clenching and unclenching nervously.

"Eighty thousand pounds!" he whispered, as if speaking to himself "To that brute!"

The woman's shoulders quivered; in the silence the young man heard a sob—a low, chocking cry of despair. The hard look died away from his face and he rose to his feet.

"Mother, dear," he said, coming to her side and laying his hand upon her shoulder. "Dear little mother—we must set this straight."

She turned and flung her arms round his neck.

"Jack, my dear boy," she sobbed, "I ought to have told you—before—when I first did wrong. Oh, Jack, and you have been so good, so sweet to me! I have no one but you in the world."

"We'll see this through," he said bravely. "I'll wager we can put it all right. But you must tell me all about it. Don't cry, mother, dear. That hurts me more than anything. Come, let us talk it over quietly."

Lady Champernowne made an effort to control herself, and dabbed at her eyes with an expensive lace handkerchief. A minute later she was sufficiently calm to tell her story—the pitiful story that has been told by many a woman before her.

"It began four years ago," she said, in a low voice, "when I met Scott at the Thankertons. I was hard up for money, and the bankers would not let me have any. Scott told me of a good thing on the Stock Exchange—you know these men have always some good thing that they will give away to a woman who can get them into society."

"I know," interrupted the young man grimly. "Shares they wish to unload."

"Oh, no, dear; this was a really good thing—or Scott thought it was."

"And it wasn't?"

"No; there was some other group of financiers —enemies of Scott's; they got the upper hand and banged the shares down. I lost ten thousand pounds as easily as one can lose twenty at bridge. Scott—he isn't a bad-hearted chap—said he'd see me through. He offered me the money as a present; but, of course, I couldn't take that, so he made it a loan."

(To be Continued).

GRAVEL AND STONE.

Uric acid and gravel are the most common causes of urinary stoppage, too frequent urination, inflammation of the bladder and stone.

Uric acid sand is the sediment seen in the water after it has been standing some hours. It is composed of solids which the urine has been unable to hold in solution.

This mischievous acid has different effects in different cases. It may keep the bladder in a constantly irritated state so that there is a desire to empty the bladder every half-hour or so day and night. In other patients the sediment collects in the urinary channels and clogs them up, so that there is great difficulty and pain in relieving the bladder, or there may be a total stoppage for many hours. Sediment often makes the urine acid and scalding, leaving a raw and burning sensation in the urinary canals.

STONE. A patient may suffer with gravel for years without a stone forming, but there is always that danger, and nothing is more agonising than the sharp tearing pain of the stone passing from the kidney to the bladder (renal colic). The sufferer sweats with pain, trembles, vomits, and cries out with acute pain in the back.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills make the urinary system act freely, and this washes out the offending depo-its and stones, leaving the kidneys and urinary system cleansed and active. An essential feature of the treatment is to drink plenty of water.

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Stone (exact size) removed by an operation.

"Recently the symptoms of stone again appeared. The flow from the kidneys was irregular and most painful; there was a lot of gravel, and I had fearful pains in my back—if I tried to stoop a sharp pain darted through me.

"I again sought medical advice, and was recommended to go into a hospital to have the stones crushed, but I kept putting it off until I met a friend who urged me to try

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Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I had spent so many pounds on medical treatment and other things before, that I ridiculed the idea of Doan's Pills doing me any good. But my friend was so persistent that I got a box of the Pills and to my surprise they relieved me from the first. In course of time they brought away the three other stones I am sending you (*see illustration*); after that the water cleared and passed without difficulty, and I got rid of the pain in my back.

"But for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills I should certainly have undergone another operation to have these three stones removed.

"I feel very grateful to Doan's Pills for the relief they have brought me. I was dubious about them at first, but now no one could believe in them more than I do."

(Signed) "T. J. LEECH."

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NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S MARRIED LIFE.—Mrs. Clarke Jerrolds' book on "The Married life of Queen Victoria" (Eveleigh Nash,) has been described as lively, piquant, "interesting," and so on. It has been represented, and is so intended by Mrs. Jerrold, as a book which ought to be read in order to correct popular impressions of Queen Victoria and the Prince-Consort. These impressions, we are told, are wholly wrong; the married life of the Queen was not the idyllic state of existence which most people suppose it to have been; both the Queen and her husband have been known through a haze of sentimental exaggeration. There is, probably, a small measure of truth in this. It could scarcely be otherwise. But the world has not been so far misled as Mrs. Jerrold believes. It knows that the Queen and her Consort were human, and, therefore, not perfect, and that life in a palace must, in many rescepts, be like life in a cottage, because human nature is not moulded by its environment, if we may use a phrase which has been overworked. A book written in good taste, and with knowledge of the facts, whose object should be to picture the Queen and the Prince-Consort as they really were—and to-day there is plenty of authentic material for such a book—would have been welcome, but this book is not; parts of it are written in very bad taste, scarcely any use is made of biographical details which are trustworthy, and its tone and purpose are unpleasant. Instead of going to the Queen's Journals and Letters, and the biographies of her Ministers, Mrs. Jerrold has preferred to hash up a heap of broadsheets and skits, most of them extremely silly and offensive, and some of them coarse and vulgar, which were scattered broadcast in the early years of the Queen's married life. They were of no importance when they appeared, they are simply offensive now and the pains taken by Mrs. Jerrold to show that they reflected respectable public opinion in England only suggest that she has peculiar ideas of the relative value of historical material. Her comments, and her conclusions upon some matters affecting the character and the constitutional position of Queen Victoria also raise doubts as to her equipment for writing and criticising biography.

It is, as we have said, Mrs. Jerrold's object to show that the Queen and the Prince-Consort were very ordinary persons. Our difficulty is in discovering whioh she regards as the more ordinary, or the least ordinary, of the two. Possibly she thinks more highly of the Prince than of the Queen; she certainly writes him more becomingly, and on the whole admits that he was a man of strong individuality and noble purpose. She could hardly do less, for in the course of her book she quotes the high opinion of his abilities and his character expressed by Melbourne and others who had the best opportunities of judging. But this only leads her by inference to write with less regard for the memory of the Queen, and for those virtues which, in spite of all the lampoons and the broadsheets which are here raked into the light, the people of this country will always remember with reverent affection. Here is one of the mildest of Mrs. Jerrold's jeers:—

It is reported in the "Early Years" that the Prince —knowing Melbourne better as time went on—wrote of him: He is a good, upright man, and supports me in everything that is right." "the Queen annotated this with: "The prince does not add, what would have been the truth, that it would have been impossible for him to ask or wish for support except in what was right."

. . . If it were not for the circumstances which brought it forth, this sort of expressed idolatry of the Prince after his death would be very shocking. But the reason for it was that Victoria hoped, by a constant singing of his praises, to ensure Albert at least posthumous admiration. It has, I fear, had rather the opposite result.

Here is another disagreeable paragraph relating to the time when the Royal Household was brightened with the cares and the joys of children:—

Altogether the Queen at this stage of her career must have possessed considerable charm. She was impulsive, generous, loving, and passionate, generally thought the best of people, and was very frank and sincere. On the other hand, she had so ingrained and lofty an idea of her great position that she was to a certain extent blinded about herself and by herself, and she never did come anywhere near comprehending that she was self-centred and selfish. Thus all through her letters her love for her husbands, so readily expressed, is rather an appreciation of the satisfaction it gave to herself than any realisation of the good it should confer on him. She always stood first occupying the centre of the picture; he was always there, but a little behind, a little in the shadow, one upon whomshe could shed her light, and who would be overwhelmed with joy naturally.

Yet he was much greater than the Queen in character. He possessed the strength of the Christian virtues; he could suffer and be kind; he could work cheerfully, and give all the credit of labour to his wife; he was thoroughly unselfish, and had firmness, strength, and intellect. Still he remains a shadow in the train of one whose greatest claim to greatness was a long and temperate life, upheld and protected by exceptionally able Ministers, and passed in the fierce light which beats upon the Throne. Such a statement will not find favour with those who, accepting judgements ready, made without thinking them out, are persuaded of the superlative character of our late Queen; but all unprejudiced study and thought on the subject points to this conclusion.

In the same chapter there are references to Baroness Lehzen, a member of the Queen's household after the Royal marriage, and to Her Majesty's relations with her Ministers. The absurd suggestion is made that the Baroness created domestic difficulties by interferring between the Queen and her husband, for ever pointing out "the distinction between a queen and a wife." But a more absurd suggestion follows:—

Her Majesty had grown to rely so utterly upon her Ministers, that, though she went through the farce of listening to all Melbourne told her, she did not trouble to exercise her mind. It was sufficient that her Government should advise this or that course for her to follow it." Thus, though she responded to Lehzen's tuition admirably, she was, by a defect in her own nature, losing her real position as an active head of the State.

Apparently Mrs. Jerrold thinks that the "active head of the State," who was strictly constitutional Sovereign should have flouted the advice of he Ministers.

Amongst the lampoons is one which reminds us of the happy days when the income-tax was only 7d. in the pound:—

When the income-tax of sevenpence in the pound was introduced —as a temporary tax—and at the same time a revised Customs tariff abolished or lowered the duties on seven hundred and fifty articles out of twelve hundred, both parties began to think the heavens were falling. . . . .In 1839, when the marriage of the Queen was in contemplation, and the Whig Government, horrified at the yearly deficit, tried to convert it into a balance by taxing all sorts of things, the popular cry was:

They will tax the periwinkles,
They will tax the children's toys,
They will tax the German sausages,
Black puddings and saveloys,
And, for to raise some money
For the wedding of the Queen,
They will tax old maids and bachelors
That are turned seventeen.

An incident which occurred at this time presents the Queen in a pleasing light. For the slight cast upon the Prince-Consort no better "authority" than popular prejudice, which as we know prevailed in some quarters for a long time, can be quoted, and a cartoon in "Punch," which might have been quite good-humoured—we may take it without Mrs. Jerrold's comments—is not necessarily history:—

Over the income-tax rose a little domestic trouble in the Palace. The Queen, being by nature generous and just, announced her determination to claim no exemption from his tax, which, by no means, met the view of Prince Albert, who was most anxious that no precedent should be created in acknowledging any obligation to the country in money matters. So the offer was withdrawn.

"Punch" gave a graceful cartoon of the Queen, standing on her doorstep and handing money to the tax-collector, a benevolent-looking Peel with his pen in his mouth. Prince Albert, hat on the back of his head, hands tightly clenched in his pockets, and evidently utterfng angry protestations, stands behind the Queen.

No more space need be spared for Jerrold's book. It is, as has been said, piquant, but its piquancy is often petty and unpleasant. The broadsheets and lampoons have some value to the collector of curios, but this is all. Mrs. Jerrold's object, that of representing the Queen and the Prince-Consort as they really were, might have been achieved if she had pursued it in a becoming spirit, and with tact.

"MITCHAEL FERRYS," By Mrs. HENRY DE LA PASTURE. (Smith, Elder.)—Lady Clifford has contrived an original plot, which is elaborated with skilful and natural pictures of English society the days of the South African war. Mitchael in Ferrys, the son of a Sout. millionaire, loves a girl of an old Catholic African family. She will marry him only if he will consent to embrace her faith. This he finds it hard to do, for he has no religion to speak of, but makes a gallant attempt and visits the monks of Fort Aloysius (why not Fort Augustus, at once to receive instruction. On his return unconverted, he finds his lady drowned. In the private chaple of her home, where her coffin rests, he believes that she appears to him. On that Miraculous token he believes, and is received straight way into the bosom of the Church. But he has been growing away from his girlish sweetheart, and has found a woman who makes a stronger appeal to him. Nevertheless, though free, he remains faithful to the dead. The other woman knows that his conversion has been founded on a strange misconception. What that is, and it is ingenious, readers must discover for themselves. But Edith will not destroy Michael's faith, although by a word she could shatter his illusion and win happiness for herself. The gossamer texture of the story suffers by this coarse outline. The novel must be read in order to capture its singular and elusive charm. The subsidiary characters, many of them in fine contrast to the spiritual atmosphere, are excellently drawn.

"Veiled Women,":—Marmaduke Pickthall's latest novel of Egyptian life, reads more like fact than fiction, and provides an extraordinary insight into Mahomedan character, and also of the truth that, if the Oriental and the European ever meet, the one or the other is merged and absorbed in the new life. That was the case with Mr. Pickthall's heroine, an English girl, commonplace, unattractive, poor, and friendless in her own country, who, having obtained a situation in Cairo as governess in a noble and wealthy Egyptian family, speedily won the heart of the eldest son, and despite the opposition of the English authorities, married him, not merely with the consent of his father, Muhammed Pasha Sahib—a delightful and most loveable old man, a Mahomadan gentleman of the best type—but with all honour and a most generous dowry to boot. As a matter of fact, the fate of this English girl was in every way farpreferable to that she probably would have experienced if she had refused the marriage and remained one of the "superfluous women" whose existence provides the great problem of the age in this country, for the sorrows that came upon her—chief among them the tragic death of her son just when he had reached the threshold of manhood—were those incidental to human life under all conditions. But on the rare occasions when she longed to return to European conditions she found that this was impossible; she had become Orientalised, and was thankful to return to the harem life where she was still and always "the great lady." The book is extremely interesting and significant, one of Mr. Pickthall's best. (Eveleigh Nash.)

"THE CURSE OF THE NILE." By DOUGLAS SLADEN, (Stanley Paul). Against a solid background of history, deep scored with battle, murder, and sudden death, Mr. Douglas Sladen, in "The Curse of the Nile," has drawn a telling sketch of the dark days of the Sudan after Gordon's death, and until Kitchener the Avenger rolled up the Khalifa's army at Omdurman in 1898. Into his vivid descriptions of life under the Mahdi and Abdullah he has woven a tale of love and heroism, making his actors Sicilians and imbuing them with all the fierce passions which sway that old, old race, of whose lives and customs the author has made so deep a study.

The Sudan portion of the story has been written with remarkable care and attention to detail. Borrowing for his tale the tradition that the Mahdi actually met his death at the hand of a white woman, the compiler draws for us murder scene which in its stark details is lurid enough to please the most ardent lover of crude horoism.

"THE YOUTH OF HENRY III." A Narrative in Contemporary Letters. By FRANK ARTHUR MUZBY, (Constable.) The volume commences with the birth of Henry –III, in 1491, and ends with the accession of Francis I. in 1515. From a score or so of Calendars of State Papers and other collections the author has selected a number of letters by Henry II., Henry VIII., Ferdinand and Isabella, Catherine, Maxillian, Margaret of Savoy, James IV., Mary Queen of France, Margaret Queen of Scotland, Louis III., Francis I. and their Ministers, Secretaries, and Ambassadors; he has sorted and arranged them in chronological order with a minimum of explanatory comment, so that the principles are left to tell their own story.

The result is as fascinating as it is dramatic. Henry VII, and Ferdinand haggle over Catherine's dowry, each protesting his love and Christian sentiments while firmly determined to repudiate so much of the bargain as may prove inconvenient. Henry's son and wife die, and the bereaved monarch is quite prepared to marry his daughter-in-law, or her mad sister Juanna, who is, by the way, still carrying about with her the corpse of her late husband, in the hope of his coming to life again.

Later we have Ferdinand agreeing with Henry VIII, to invade France, and arranging when his son-in-law is fairly committed to the war, an alliance with France and the Emperor against England. It seems a wonder that anybody should have taken the trouble to enter into engagements at all under this conditions, since no pledge, however solemn, seems binding.

A few individuals come well out of the history. Henry VIII appears at this time as an able, straightforward, and energetic, ruler and a good husband; Margaret of Savoy does her best to instil notions of honour into her unstable father Maximilian; and Wolsey towers head and shoulders above all his contemporaries; there is a manly letter of his to the Duke of Suffolk which, even if it stood alone, would sufficiently explain the implicit trust Henry VIII reposed in him. The Venitian Ambassador gives some vivid details of English social life; and the love matches of Henry's two sisters add a touch of romance to the picture.

"CHANCE THE PIPER". By AGNES and EGERTON CASTLE. (Smith Elder.)—Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Castle once more give us, by way of pleasant interlude between novels, an excellent collection of short stories. The charming writer works in the true material of romance, gay and gallant society, the highway, the lonely hearth, the sudden flash of swords, the bright eyes of beauty all the traditional accessories skilfully re-adjusted.

"Chance the Piper" has an infinite variety of measures, and all are of good hearing. "The Ninth Wave" is a long 'short story' of Georgian days with a singularly fine and dramatic ending. We have an episode of the "Great Plague," a fragment of "Moon-Gibbet," where the old motif of the half-hanged is skilfully reset with a happy touch of the modern, for the adventure happens to a surveyor, whose theodolite is an admirable foil to the ghasly paraphernalia of the gallows, the gibbet-irons and the tarred shroud of the condemned.

In point of construction this little piece satisfies all the conditions of the conte. It is a single incident, and there is not a superfluous word. For choice, however, we would commend the last story, "Rosanna," a little drama of Irish rustic life. The ultra-Celtic school may quarrel with the dialect, which is more traditional than suggestive of Synge, but the charcteristic Irish morality is very true to nature. The denouncement is quite excellent.

The Royal Opera Souvenir "Stories of the Operas and the Singers," published (with the authority of the Covent Garden Management) by Messrs. John Long Limited has established itself as one of the most popular of the art annuals, and the 1913 issue, which makes its appearance with the popening of the Grand Season, will be found as attractive as its predecessors. As usual it has a very beautiful cover, the design by Mr. GeorgeDenham, showing Brunnhild, the heroine of "The Ring," in the full panoply of the Valkyrie. The contents include no less than fifty portraits, reproduced on special art paper, of the Artists and Management. The "letterpress" is edited by Mr. Leonard Rees, and includes biographical sketches and personalia in accompaniment to the portrait and also the stories of the various operas in the repertory. The Souvenir is again published at the very moderate price of sixpence.

The North of South America and the district of the Panama Canal are the subject of a book to be published directly after Whitsun by Stanley Paul & Co. Mr. A.S. Forrest, the well-known artist-author, has lately travelled extensively in that country, and his impressions, both as author and artist, are recorded, in this book under the title "A TOUR THROUGH SOUTH AMERICA." It has been said that Mr. Forrest goes on his travels with a pen in one hand and a pencil in the other; at any rate in this book by means of 150 drawings and 350 printed pages he has managed to give an interesting account of his tour and at the same time an accurate description of the country and its people.

Mrs. Frances Harrod, who is better known as Miss Frances Forbes-Robertson is the author of a new novel, "THE HORRIBLE MAN," which Stanley Paul & Co. will publish this month. The story deals with the family of a desolate, unrecognised scholar, and in particular with the one of sympathetic daughter of a family of three sisters.

Now that his latest historical novel 'THE STROLLING SAINT," is fairly started on a successful career, Mr. Rafael Sabatini is able to turn the attention to the work of a more serious nature. He is, therefore, writing a study of "TORQUEMADA AND THE SPANISH INQUISITION," a subject well suited to the pen of the author of a life of Cesare Borgia. This grim Dominican Friar was not only the first Grand Inquisitor, but he may also be considered as the complete type of the President of the Holy Office. Consequently Mr. Sabatini's book will give poignantly vivid pictures of the Inquisition at work, and a full account of Inquisitorial methods.

"THE GOLFING SWING" BY FURNHAM HARE (METHUEN AND CO. LTD.)—This little book which only consists of about 50 pages in large type has been written with the object of proving that the mechanism of the "Golf Swing" depends on the "forearm" rather than on the "wrist" action. It is in no way claimed to be a complete treatise on the Art of Golf, but simply deals with certain aspects of the "Golf Swing." So many players, especially beginners, get into bad habits with their swing from the start that a book written on the subject and giving the correct method might be of great service. It consists of only two chapters all of which deal with the action of the wrists and forearm in the execution of strokes with wooden and iron clubs. It will prove a useful little book to those who find their "swing" is not all that it should be, as the movements of the arms and wrists are carefully explained from the "addressing of the ball to the follow through." There is also a short chapter on 'putting' in which some useful advice is given.

OUR SERIAL STORY.

(Continued from page 7.)

"Where is Abdullah?" he cried suddenly. "If he will tell us the truth we may reach firm ground in the midst of all this morass of lies and treachery. Send for him. He is an Arab, and, if he thinks his interests are bound up with ours, he will speak."

Abdullah, surveying the conclave from afar, had arrived at an opinion that justified this estimate. His first words shed light on a dark place in the records of the two men who were lying side by side in the safe keeping of the desert. His command of French rendered conversation easy, except to Stump, and he was quite explicit.

"Madam is beautiful, is it not?" he said indicating Mrs. Haxton's tent by a graceful gesture. "Seven years ago she was the most beautiful woman in Egypt. Her husband should not have brought her here. By Mahomet, Egypt is no place for the good-looking wife of a poor man. That is the cause of all the trouble, messieurs. Elegant birds require gilded cages, and Monsieur Haxton had not money enough. I met them first in Massowah, where she lived in the hotel, while her husband went up and down the Red Sea in a ship. Alfieri was there, and he also was poor, but he ruined himself in trying to win her away from Monsieur Haxton. He failed, and, like many another man, that only made him worse. When Monsieur Haxton was sent to Assouan by a new company, Alfieri went there, too. It was at that time I found the papers which tell about the treasure—"

"How do you know they tell about the treasure?" broke in Fenshawe.

"Because I stole them from Monsieur Haxton," was the cool reply. "I had sold them to Monsieur Alfieri, and he gave them to Madame's husband, Monsieur le Baron was his doctor, and a friend; but, when he found out how valuable those papers were, he hired me to secure them from Monsieur Haxton's bureau while he slept. Unfortunately there was an accident. Monsieur Haxton was in a fever, and the doctor gave him a sleeping draught. Monsieur Haxton took too much, and he never woke again."

Fenshawe's face grew dark with anger.

"You scoundrel!" he cried. "Between you, you poisoned the man. I recollect the incident now. I saw it in the papers at the time."

"You are wrong, monsieur," said Abdullah calmly. "There was an inquiry, and it was proved that the draught was only a strong one—quite harmless if the doctor's written orders were obeyed. True, none but I and the Baron knew why the Englishman should sleep so soundly that night, but it was not meant to kill him. Monsieur Alfieri charged the doctor with having committed a crime, so Monsieur Haxton's friends had the affair fully examined into. It was really an accident. Monsieur le Baron was exceedingly grieved."

"But he kept the papers?" was Fenshawe's grim comment.

"By the Kaaba, and why not? Here was Monsieur Alfieri trying to hang him, and all because Madame would not have anything to do with him. You see, there was every reason why the Hakim Effendi should get the papers. Monsieur Haxton was fool enough to tell Alfieri something about them."

"Probably Monsieur Haxton meant to play the part of an honest man."

It may be. Who knows? Yet it is certain that Alfieri would never have shared the treasure with Monsieur Haxton if he had known what the writing was about. On the other hand, Monsieur le Baron told madame everything, and he promised me a good share for helping him. When we went to England he left me to watch Alfieri. They were always enemies, those two."

Dick remembered the letter in Arabic he had seen von Kerber reading on the night they met in the Austrian's house. And he recalled, too, with a shiver, Mrs. Haxton's agonized words when he tried to lead her away from the dead man who had dared so much for her sake. She had "the blood of three men on her soul" she said. One of those men was her husband. In that dark hour what terrible shadows had trooped from the tomb to torture her! He said nothing to his companions. She knew. He only guessed and he left it at that

. . .

Next day many hands completed the task von Kerber had begun. But Fenshawe had made up his mind on a course of action and he adhered to it rigidly. The list given by Demetriades was almost correct. One hundred and seventy wallets were brought to light, just two less than the number stated by the Greek. They were left unopened. Exactly as they were taken from the sand so were they sealed and set aside until transportation details were arranged. Mr. Fenshawe pointed out to the men from the "Aphrodite" how important it was that the treasure should be made over to the Italian Government in tact. By that means alone could their story be justified, and he guaranteed that no one should suffer financial loss by reason of his decison.

Mrs. Haxton was too ill to be either questioned or consulted. She was carried to the sea almost at death's door and her ultimate recovery was doubtful even a fortnight later, when the *Aphrodite* brought them all to Aden. And it may be said here that the monetary value of the treasure was not great—its utmost figure being placed at £50,000. The two missing wallets were those containing the gems. Probably that was another story which the desert has in safe keeping. The Italian Foreign Office behaved generously to the disappointed archæologist. He was acquitted from any blame in regard to the affray at the Well of Moses, and he was asked to select for his own collection twelve of the ancient Persian and Indian gold vases which formed the chief prizes of the hoard.

But that was long afterwards, when Sir Richard and Lady Royson were on their honeymoon trip to Japan, when Captain and Mrs. Stump, attended by the faithful Tags, had enjoyed the "time of their lives" at Ormé Castle, and when Mrs. Haxton, elegant as ever but very quiet and reserved in manner, was living in a tiny villa at Bath, where Mr. Fenshawe's munificence had established her for the remainder of her days. She said, and there was no reason to disbelieve her, that von Kerber had no knowledge of the identity of the oasis at the Well of Moses. He went that way to the sea by sheer accident, and became half crazy with excitement at the sight of the Seven Hills. It was his fixed intention, she declared, to send word to Fenshawe as soon as he had ascertained, beyond range of doubt, that the Sheban loot was really buried there.

Dick and his wife passed a fortnight at Cairo on their voyage home. They chanced to admire some old praying carpets in a shop in the bazaar, and asked the price. They offered half the sum named, and the attendant, a slim youth, said he would consult his father.

A tall, stoutly-built Arab came from a dark inner apartment. His regular, somewhat grave, features at once expanded into a delighted smile.

"By the Prophet!" he exclaimed in excellent French, "I am overjoyed at seeing you, monsieur et madame. You will drink coffee with me, is it not? And, as for the rugs, take them. They are yours. I set up a shop with the money Monsier Fenshawe gave me, and I am prosperous. "Que diable"! That was a lucky journey for me when we all went south together. I have left the desert now. Behold! I am a good citizen, and pay taxes."

Irene laughed. She had never pictured Abdullah, the Spear-Thrower, as a shop-keeper, and waxing fat withal.

"You, at any rate, found treasure at the Well of Moses," she cried.

Abdullah glanced at her happy smiling face. He turned to Royson and bowed, with something of his former grace.

"Let me congratulate you, monsieur, on your far greater fortune," he said.

THE END.

A DIFFICULT SITUATION.

BY MABEL KING.

Author of "Idylls of the Poor," "Enduring Love," "The Gift of Light," etc.

There could be very few people who endured more torture with regard to that vexed and constantly recurring question "What will people think?" than Frank Atwell. It was, in fact, so constantly with him, obtruding itself on every occasion, that he felt positively haunted by it, and began to look at all his friends and relations through eyes that were thus made painfully sensitive to all their faults.

For instance, when he looked at his good, widowed mother, he saw in a sort of horrified perspective her corpulent figure with its ample waist and double chin, and when he contemplated his really charming sister Evelyn, he forgot her charms and thought only of the fact that her hair was undoubtedly "red," and her boots and gloves were very frequently shabby.

Even to such limp specimens of humanity there come moments when the desire to do a kindly deed dominates, and Frank felt it very strongly one day.

It had been gloomy weather and the first breath of early spring showed itself, and made Frank give a rare thought to the long-suffering mother and sister, who, to say the very least of it, had a somewhat humdrum existence. Constant work, very limited means, scarcely any variety, began to seem to him greater factors than he had ever thought them, and in an unwonted mood he made the extraordinary suggestion that they should come to town by the ten train, that he would "snatch" a few minutes to meet them, and take them to see the pictures that were causing such a sensation.

Their faces shone with wondering delight, and they agreed to all he suggested in a way that showed how rare little pleasures were in their lives.

"I'll stand treat," he said, in his singularly heavy way, and, opening his purse, he took out half a sovereign, which he gravely handed to his sister. "Evelyn," he began, in a pompous tone, "try not to disgrace me. I am known in the City. You had a button off one of your boots the last time I took you out, and there was a slit in one of mother's gloves. I didn't like it."

Evelyn was young and spirited, and his tone, metaphorically speaking, "put her back up," and she replied in a tone that startled him, interrupted at times by gentle ejaculations from her mother of "My dear child!" "My dear, dear girl!" "Pray don't trouble about it," and so on.

"Was it the last time?" she demanded, her eyes sparkling with sudden anger. "Then I think you ought to be ashamed to say so, for it is quite a year ago. The button broke off my boot as I was fastening it to go out with you, and I wish I'd kept you waiting while I stitched another on, for you've flung that button in my face ever since. As for mother's gloves, I think there are no slit in them, for I spent an hour in mending them the other day. I consider that the only thing they are worth is for lighting the fire in, and they want to be mended with a pair of new ones. If you are ashamed of us, we can stay at home. We never asked you to take us!"

Frank flushed and looked embarrassed, but had the grace to say in a pleading tone. "I didn't mean to vex you, Evelyn."

Evelyn's nature was such a sweet and sunnyone that she forgave him instantly, and promised that they would be on the ten train as he suggested. Such an unusual departure from their every-day-like demanded hasty plans and much rush of work, but eventually they were ready in good time, and smiled with pleasure when the limp, pale, young man who had such a colossal opinion of himself and of his own importance met them.

He glanced critically at them, and saw in that comprehensive glance that there was no button lacking on Evelyn's boots, nor was there an offending slit in his mother's decidedly shabby gloves. Moreover, Evelyn had striven not "to disgrace him"; for, she had managed to hastily retrim her old hat by twisting some Brussels net round it and putting in a bunch of primroses that she had bought and had not used the summer before, and he could not help seeing that she looked very pretty, with a little tinge of pink in her cheeks because of the unusual circumstance.

"The pictures that all the Barset world is raving about," Frank said, in a lordly tone, "are right at the other end of the town. We'll take a tram and go down Market Street in it, then when we've seen the pictures we'll go and have a bit of lunch. Then you might like to look at some of the shops. Perhaps we might manage a pair of gloves for

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mother, and that would be an excuse for you to really go into one."

"Oh, thank you, Frank!" Evelyn exclaimed. "How good of you! Did you hear, mother, dear?"

"No, my child," Mrs. Atwell replied, "but you can tell me in the tram. I'll take Frank's arm just now, for it seems very noisy."

They were soon seated in an electric car that hadquite a number of passengers in it. They had had, in fact, to walk to the very end of the it, because it was so full. They found seats, however, Evelyn one side of the car with her mother just opposite, and Frank several seats lower down but hoping to move nearer to them when other passengers alighted.

It seemed that everything was falling out as nicely as possible, and both Mrs. Atwell and Evelyn looked pleased and interested, when a most unexpected thing happened.

Mrs. Atwell suddenly leaned forward and said, "What was it Frank said, my dear?"

Evelyn leaned forward too, and, as well as possible, explained to her mother the pleasant programme arranged for them. Having said what she had to say she tried to lean back again, but found she was unable to do so, for the net she had wound round her hat was caught by a little jet ornament on her mother's bonnet, and she could not extricate herself.

She put up her hand as well as she could, but her endeavours seemed only to result in fixing the jet ornament more firmly in the hat, and the ridiculousness of the situation made her feel it very difficult to keep from laughing aloud. She knew, though, that Frank would be disgusted if she did, and she did not want to annoy him. She wriggled, and Mrs. Atwell wriggled, but all in vain; they were being absolutely bullied by a trumpery jet ornament and a flimsy bit of net.

Presently a little titter was heard in the car, and that tiny titter was enough to upset the gravity of all the passengers who had been struggling not to laugh at the predicament of the two ladies, and in an instant they were all laughing merrily, and Evelyn and her mother laughed too. The only person who did not laugh was Frank, and he felt dismay and annoyance. Then, a pleasant voice sounded in Evelyn's ear which said in a polite tone that shook with laughter:—

"Allow me madam; I think I can liberate you."

In a moment the hat and bonnet were seperated, and Mrs. Atwell and Evelyn were leaning back. They had just caught sight of a handsome young face before their deliverer walked back to his seat, and had somewhat incoherently thanked him.

All might have been well even then, for so simple an accident ought not to have been taken seriously, but to the great detriment of her own peace of mind Evelyn glanced anxiously at Frank to see how he was feeling, and that glance was quite too much for her.

He sat there stern and dignified, and so evidently offended that, in spite of herself, she began to laugh, the irrepressible laugh of one who has striven in vain to suppress laughter, and presently her mother laughed too, and her big, kind body shook with her merriment, and all the passengers broke out afresh, and then they began to say little witty things which showed that the "ice" was broken. It had taken only a few minutes for the whole incident, and the car was soon at the bottom of Market Street, and the passengers began to get out.

Frank got out before they did, and waited to assist his mother, then he looked at them, indignation and wounded vanity dominating him, and he spoke in low, scathing tones.

"You have disgraced me," he said. "I will wish you good morning."

The next instant he had raised his hat and stalked off in offended dignity, and Evelyn was aware that she and her mother were standing in a busy street, and that it was the time for action.

"I beg your pardon," some one said, politely. "Can I be of any service to you? I see your friend has had to go away."

It was a very delicate way of putting it, and Evelyn again caught sight of the handsome face of the young man who had rendered the service to them.

"Thank you," she replied. "If you would direct us to where the picture are being shown, and tell me where I can get a little lunch in a place that is not too expensive, I should be glad."

"The information was given in a moments, then the young man raised his hat and wished them good morning, and Evelyn supposed she would never seen him again.

"My dear Evelyn!" gasped Mrs. Atwell. "I am so sorry about Frank. I think we had better go home."

"Not yet, mother, dear," Evelyn replied. "If Frank is such a simpleton as to be offended at a little mishap like that it is no reason why our day should be spoilt. It cost two shillings for us to come, you know, and it would be a sin to throw all that away. We came to see the pictures, and we are going to see them. We are going to get a very modest little lunch at the place that young gentleman told us of, and then we are going to buy the gloves. We are going to enjoy ourselves, and by the time Frank comes home he will be ashamed of himself, I hope."

The programme was carried out to Evelyn's entire satisfaction. The pictures were delightful, the lunch very reasonable, and she found herself with enough money left to pay for a nice pair of gloves and a cup of tea before they returned. They were back at home before Frank, and he looked rather sheepish when he saw them.

"We've had a lovely time," Evelyn said, pleasantly. "The pictures are beautiful, and we had a nice lunch. I got mother a very good pair of gloves and we had a cup of tea in the tea room at the place before we got the train back. I have only twopence left, Frank. Here it is."

"Keep it," he said. "I'm glad you enjoyed yourselves."

That was all that was said about it, for Mrs. Atwell and Evelyn knew when to be silent.

The whole circumstance was fading into a memory when again something strange happened.

Evelyn was invited to an evening party. A girl, with whom she was intimate, was keeping her twenty-first birthday, and the family were celebrating it by having a little dance.

It took Evelyn a good many hours' work to make her old frock do, but she managed it, and she looked very pretty indeed when she entered the room which for fun, was called the ball-room.

She soon found that she had many would-be partners, and that her programme was not likely to be in the least degree empty. She had no idea how charming her unconscious, simple, beauty was, nor how little her partners thought of her frock when they were chatting with her.

"Evelyn," her young hostess said, "my cousin Eric wants to be introduced to you. He says he has seen you before, but did not know your name. Evelyn Atwell is my dearest friend, and Eric Priestman is my nicest cousin, Evelyn."

With this unconventional introduction she flitted off to other guests, and Evelyn glanced at the fine looking young fellow in faultless evening dress, and at once recognized him as the one who had come to her resoue in the tram. She smiled a sunny smile when he said in an amused tone:—

"You remember our former meeting, don't you, Miss Atwell?"

They were soon chatting pleasantly together, and Eric Priestman proved himself a very entertaining partner and a skilful monopolist, for he managed to get possession of Evelyn's programme, and to put his initials against all the dance she was not already promised for; and, somehow, when Evelyn went home, it was with her mind full of one bright smiling face, and with the echo of one voice in her ears.

Eric Priestman was a man of strong determination, and he was charmed by Evelyn's brightness and the perfect ease of her manners. He thought her simple graciousness the most fascinating he had ever known, and he vowed a big vow that he would get to know her better.

With men like Eric Priestman such vows, when once made, are always kept, and it was not long before he was welcomed in an affectionate way to the little house by Mrs. Atwell, who thought it very kind of a young fellow to be so attentive to her.

It did not take her long thought to discover what the real attraction was, and when Eric, in a manly way, asked her to give Evelyn to him, she felt thankfulness that one so noble and so well endowed with worldly wealth should love her darling because of her sweetness and her goodness, and she gave a willing consent.

It was a blow to Frank that it took him a long time to recover from. To find that the sister he had thought so little of was sought by the son of one of the merchant princes of Barset, and was received by his family in the kindest possible way.

"Eric has money enough," his father said. "He has no need to marry a rich wife. That little girl is as good as she is pretty, and I am proud to call her daughter."

In the years that followed, Evelyn was able to keep her mother provided with good gloves, and to help her in many ways, and they had many laughs, in which at length Frank had the grace to join at the difficult situation she had been in with her mother's first visit

THE GHOST WOMAN.

[By Mona Maud.]

I.

A Damp and misty autumnal night, such as made the somewhat stuffy warmth of the crowded tram comfortable and desirable.

Perhaps, the woman in the corner near the door was thinking this as she stumbled out reluctantly (or was it fearfully ?) when the conductor cried, "Wandsford-Street ?" As she stepped off the car, she put up her hands to her veil and drew it closer, then, dazzled by the sudden change from light to comparative darkness, plunged uncertainly across the road and, gaining the pathway, stood to consider her bearings.

Wandsford Street ? It was twenty years since her ears had heard the name so lustily proclaimed by the conductor, and then she had been, not on a swiftly-moving electric car, but on a ramshakle, dirty horse-bus. Twenty years ? Looking round with eyes grown accustomed to the gloom, she began to realise how many changes time had brought. There at the corner stood a gaily-lighted store; then there had been in the same spot a dingy, old fashioned grocer's. A young and lovely bride had gone there daily to order such simple things as her little household required; had found the doing so an irksome, monotonous, duty, of which she had soon grown impatient. Her ghost standing at the kerb re-called that same impatience vividly, and sighed as she slowly walked down the long road on her left. How happy really that foolish young bride had been!

Presently a colony of shops lay before her; among them a butcher's, a boot-maker's, large draper's. She went very slowly indeed now, and as she reached the butcher's came to a stop for an instant, and peered over the great haunches of meat into the little shop beyond.

Was Mrs. Huggins still cheerily cutting chops or totting up accounts in the tiny hut of an office, stopping every now and then to chide the sturdy little boy playing about the shop ? No, there was no childish voice or patter of eager young feet now; no curly-haired cherub blowing a blatant horn and startling nervous customers. But a stout old woman stood polishing the huge scales, and a young man, very curly-haired, was hacking at a great sheep suspended from the ceiling. A young man—curly-haired.

The ghost-woman recoiled as though those twenty years had flung themselves on her with bodily force, and crept on her way.

In the little shop stout Mrs. huggins dropped a weight and gave a sharp ejaculation.

"Lord save us! Just now, Joe, it seemed to me like as if I was looking right into the face of the doctor's bride."

"The doctor's bride, mother! Whatever are you driving at ?" asked the curly-haired youth, grinning.

"Aye, lad, of course that's half a lifetime off," said Mrs. Huggins, sighing as she went to her shop-door and peered out up the street. "No, I was mistook; for I see her going along now by Porter's, and she's old-like and stoops. The doctor's bride always walked erect, light of foot and heart; too light, it appeared"

The young man stopped his hacking and gazed open-mouthed at the old woman.

"Mother, you mean Dr. Carpenter's wife is not dead? That there was something queer about young Mr. Carpenter's mother ?"

"Aye, lad. The good doctor divorced her twenty years ago," came the quiet response.

The erstwhile shabby street had become quite impressively prosperous! The little draper's shop had been pulled down, and a larger building erected that stood much further from the road. Then old Dibbins, the shoe maker's, had apparently been swept away, and in its place stood a smart, up-to-date boot shop. Another butcher's too! Poor Mrs. Huggins? A rival for her bad-tempered husband would scarcely make him gentler. But perhaps old Sam Huggins had been gathered to his fathers.

Here at this corner William Carter had had a shop where one could buy tricylos and tennis-rackets, cricket bats and perambulators. The ghost-woman halted before the well-stocked shop and rested a trembling hand on the trunk of the fine old oak before it, one of the few things the spirit of change had not dared to remove. Was it really twenty-four years since she had stood under its broad-spreading branches with her husband, while William Carter, regardless of her embarrassment, had insisted on wheeling up and down the pavement before his cramped shop the very latest thing in perambulators? Twenty-four years ago, or only an hour since? Even less it seemed to her just then.

At the turn of the road the old tumble-down seat had been re-placed by a new one. The ghost-woman sank on to it thankfully, for her knees trembled under her. Strength ? Ah? she needed strength badly to take the next few steps down the quiet road on her right. It apparently was not much changed; the trees were rather bigger in their thinning outlines, the houses more thickly veiled in creepers. Here the mist had not yet gathered, and scarcely did the ghost-woman know whether she wished its soft concealment round her or preferred the clearness of atmosphere that showed details to her observant eye. At last, with fast-beating heart, she resumed her way.

Here a house closely shuttered and billed, "To be let or sold," prompted her curiosity. Had frail little Mrs. Collins died, or had she and her burly husband simply grown tired of the neighbourhood? There a new and imposing stone porch made her quivering lips smile—so vulgar Mrs. Dewhirst had at last built the wonderful entrance they had all grown so tired of hearing about; Then came a small prim villa with large stone urns mounting guard at the door, and the ghost-woman's breath came quicker for all that her feet had grown slower. And so, step by step, she passed the garden of the prim villa, and, stealing like a thief in the night came to the shadowed gateway of a quaint red-brick house half hid in ivy. The light of an adjacent lamp that broke the far edge of the shadow gleamed on the railings where a brass plate was fixed and showed the plate's inscription to the ghost-woman's eyes that knew it so well:

JOHN CARPENTER, M. D.

Then the ghost-woman did a strange thing; for, suddenly falling on her knees by the gate, she leant forward and touched the ice-cold plate with her trembling mouth.

II.

Dare she, might she enter the garden for just a moment or two? To-day was the twenty-fifth anniversary of her coming to this house a bride. To-day, had she not left its dear weather-beaten roof for ever, her silver wedding would have been celebrated. Well, all these bitter years had she not dared to promise herself that this one night she should revisit the haunts of her dead happiness ?—happiness such as, until it was for ever past, she had not recognised for what it was. Very softly she lifted the latch of the gate and slipped into the garden.

How the clump of anemones had spread! Their pure faces peered at her through the gloom; beyond them late nasturtiums ran riot, and then came a tall line of rose-trees. Ah! behind them once they had put a seat, arguing half-jokingly whether it were better there or across the lawn under the lilacs. And she, she remembered, had contended for concealment behind the roses; and he, objecting it was too public, being near the road and gate, yet gladly gave way because it always was his pleasure to humour her slightest whim. The ghost-woman crept round the rose-trees now. Yes, the seat was still there! She sank down on it, and the bitter flood of memories had her at its mercy.

It was some half-hour later that, shivering in the damp and raising her despondent head from her hands, she found the mist had crept round, clinging to her garments and putting between her and the red-brick house a gentle grey veil. A downstairs window, before in darkness, now showed a light, the rays of which pierced the chill mist and shone across the path in front of the rose-trees.

That had been the dinning-room! How well she could picture the room as she remembered it—nay, the whole house. The somewhat shabby consulting-room, the prim little drawing-room at the side, that she had thought of slightingly and never without making envious comparisons with frail Mrs. Collins' beautiful boudoir. Yet how that little room, prim, poor, and plain as it was, had haunted her! Her miserable eyes tried to make out the upstairs windows through the then veil of mist. That one above the dinning-room had been their bed room; a big, wide barrack of a room, also somewhat poorly furnished, like the rest of the house. Did John still use it, or did it seem unbearably lonely to him ?

Above that had been the nursery. The street lamp shining up caught the brass rods in the window so that they gleamed quite plainly, Ah! her bonny lad had waved to her from that window many a time' Reggie, her baby her darling! And now he must be a man. If he were to meet her, his mother, she would be to him only another lonely, shabby' woman in a crowd of many just such colourless, inconspicuous people. And she—God help her!—might she, too, not fail to know her son? Still, though her heart bled at the thought, there was consolation in the knowledge that John had had the comfort of his boy's love in his bereaved and ruined life—just they two alone in that great shabby house. For, of course, John had not married again. A love like his could come only once in a life, and only in few lives at that; and he could never, never replace her—that at least she knew. How often, even while conscience pricked her for the permanent havoc she had wrought in his life, had that same belief consoled her. The certainty that never would the dear place she had so lightly held be filled by another.

And then, as she sat, aching eyes on those gleaming brass rods of the nursery window, suddenly the room was lit up from within and a young nurse with a babe in her arms came into view and pulled down the blind.

So—so John *had* married again! Her eager faith in his fidelity had been a mistaken one, and that child was his child, that house another woman's home.

The ghost-woman had sprung to her feet in the shock of the discovery, but the cold and damp, her agitation and fatigue overcoming her, she sank back wearily.

Fidelity! What right had she to ask such a thing of him—she of all women in the world ?

Yet surely John had disapproved of divorce always. Only that deep love of his that could refuse her nothing had given her her freedom to marry the man of her hear! How the man of her heart! The pitiful, lying phrase rang in her ears! The man of heart! How soon publicity had cooled his ardour! How quickly the call of honour, of amendment, of responsibility, had proved him deaf! But at least John had been led to believe that Ferrers Mason had done the right thing by her, and so and so. . . . Could she complain if the man she had deserted had found the loneliness of life too much for him; he who, before all else was a home-lover, content with simple joys? No, no—a thousand times no!

"John, John, I will pray for your happiness always, dear," she sobbed; "for yours . . . for hers . . . and for the little child's."

Then, feeling a ghost indeed, forgotten, unwanted, shivering, she again rose to her feet.

At that instant a taxi-cab drawing near came to a stop. A man's voice said, "Good night and thank you, sir!" and the taxi noisily re-started

Another voice murmured tenderly: "Good night, my sweet darling. Tell me when shall I see you again?

The ghost-woman behind the rose-trees could discern a tall man and a lady, slight and young, in a long dark warp standing at the gate.

"Raymond, hush!" murmured the girl. "Do remember, the neighbours, dear Garden walls have ears you know."

My pet how nervous you are!" laughed the man And are you not going to ask me in for half an hour?

"No, no Reymond please" Half-imploringly she laid a timid hand on his sleeve. "My husband is away to-night and I must not!

"Little Mrs. Grundy!" laughed the man. "Ah, well! I suppose I must make a martyr of myself in the cause of propriety. But at least let me know when and where I am to enjoy the bliss of seeing you again, my angel."

"Oh, I don't know! I don't know!" said the girl distractedly, half receding to escape the caress he attempted in the shadow of the trees. "This is all dreadfully wrong, Raymond, and, if I was really good and brave, really the angel you so foolishly call me, I should never see you again!"

"Peggy!" The man's voice rang harsh. "What a little fool you are, child! Have you not yet learnt that in this dull old world one must take one's pleasures as theycome ?"

"But, Raymond, it should not be pleasure to me to deceive my husband, and oh! it is not pleasure—anything but that! All the time I am most unhappy, and he—he is the best of husbands!"

"Peggy," came the answer, and the speaker gave her a little shake, "I really did not drive back with you to be entertained by having praises of your doubtless estimable husband sung to me. Now understand me! Either you meet me to-morrow afternoon about three o'clock in the park and let me take you for a spin in my motor, or I shall consider our friendship ended, and spend the rest of my holiday in Paris. I suppose you would not wish me to do that?"

"No—oh, no! And I will come, Raymond, this time; just this once."

Then good-night before you change your foolish little mind. You are my angel still!" he said; and the ghost-woman watching saw a long passionate kiss exchanged.

Then the girl fled into the house and the man closing the gate very quietly crossed the road and disappeared into the mist.

The ghost-woman felt a horrid sensation as-of dual personality. Surely she, that bright careless, girl-wife at the gate, was herself of twenty years ago? "Just this once." Ah, by such a weak, futile compromise had not her life been wrecked?

So, for the second time scandal, dishonour, threatened poor John's life. Dear, foolish, reckless man, to choose yet again a restless young wife. Surely if twenty years ago he could not make himself sufficiently versatile and brisk to keep the affections of such a one, it was a certainty that now, grown more than middle aged, he must fail. Ah, but a second awful failure, with its ensuing scandal! It must not be. It was unthinkable, unendurable. Might not the preventing of it be in some measure an atonement on her part? But how to do it?

The ghost-woman stood lost in thought her eyes on the lighted path before her. Something gleamed there through the mist a long time before her absent eyes became conscious of it. Paggy had dropped a bracelet, the diamond luster of which sparkled in the gloom No sooner did the ghost-woman observe it than, acting on sudden impulse, she slipped from her hiding-place, picked the bracelet up, walked boldly to the front door, and rang the bell.

Light hasty steps crossed the hall, and immediately the door was partially opened by Peggy; Peggy with a frightened face, evidently expecting that the too ardent Raymond had followed her. Her expression changed to one of relief when she saw only a shabby, worn-looking woman, whose hat, dark and dingy, was limp with the mist, as also was the long thick veil turned back from her face.

"Excuse me!" said the ghost-woman promptly. "Just now you dropped this bracelet at your gate."

Peggy took it quickly,

"Oh, yes, it is mine! How very careless of me to drop it; thank you so very much."

It was quite evident to the ghost-woman that the girl was somewhat uncertain as to whether or not she ought to offer a monetary reward to such a shabby-looking woman who yet spoke like a lady. But the woman was seized by a swift, fierce longing to enter once more the home she had lost for ever. Surely, surely she might this one time! Was not John away for the night, and had she not somehow to return for him his wife's faithfulness? Besides, never, never again would she have strength to come back to this house of pungent, never failing memories. Her quick brain came to her aid.

"I hope you will pardon my asking a favour and not think it very unusual," she said; "the fact is, I have to catch a train to-night to London, and if I may borrow a time-table for a moment, it may prevent me from hurrying to the station unnecessarily, or, on the other hand, missing my train."

"Why certainly; I will lend you *Bradshaw* with pleasure," said the girl. "Please come in."

She held the door open a cordial width. Shabby women emerging from the mist with one's diamond bracelets must be honest; and to lend *Bradshaw* was such a very small return!

"It is so cold in the hall, you had better come into the dining-room," she continued, taking the bulky time-table from off a hook on the wall.

So the ghost-woman came once more into the bay-windowed room that looked out on the front garden.

IV.

After due consultation of the time-table, it appeared that the next train to London left almost immediately—too soon, in fact, to be caught—and that there was not another for an hour and a half.

"Then you must please sit down and let me give you a cup of coffee," said Peggy hospitably. "I was just going to have mine when you rang. If you will excuse me a minute, I will fetch another cup; it is cook's night out."

Directly the girl had gone to the kitchen, the ghost-woman's eyes, hitherto so carefully schooled, wandered round the room with starving eagerness. The desk John used—the oil paintings of his father and mother—the brass paper-rack—the copper coal-scuttle; all these she hailed old friends of a dear past that could never return. Then her eyes came to a painted portrait that hung over the sideboard, its subject a beautiful girl, laughing with lips and eyes. And the ghost-woman crouched shuddering in her chair—for that laughing girl was her dead self.

"Please help yourself to cream, and won't you draw your chair close to the fire ?" said Peggy. "These October evenings are so chilly."

The ghost-woman put cream in her cup, and, murmuring her thanks, pulled her chair nearer the hearth . . . and at her feet she found a pair of very shabby slippers, purple cloth, with the initials "J.C." intertwined She started so violently that the coffee splashed from her cup into the saucer.

"I am afraid you are very cold," said Peggy kindly. "Dear, dear," laying a gentle hand on the other's damp sleeve, "how wet your coat is! Will you not take it off and dry it by the fire ?" and she took the ghost-woman's cup from her and helped her to slip off her coat.

"You are kind—very, very kind, to a stranger" said the ghost woman slowly

"Not at all. Besides, I owe you a debt of gratitude for returning me the diamond bracelet I was so careless as to lose."

The ghost-woman's worn face bent to gaze into the girl's clear eyes.

"There is something far more valuable than the diamond bracelet that you are in danger of losing," she said. "Oh! if you will hear one who has experienced the pain of such a loss, surely, by Heaven's mercy, I am in time to save it you!"

"What do you mean ? Oh! what do you mean ?"

Peggy had risen to her feet, horror in her eyes, palpable fear in the paling of her fair young face.

The ghost-woman laid a persuasive hand on her arm.

"Ah, sister-woman, listen! Regard me, I beseech you, only as a poor, weak woman, who was once tempted as you are being tempted now, but who, because she had no warning friend to point out the danger, fell."

"Temptation! I?" Peggy gasped out the words panting. "Surely you cannot think that I . . . Oh! what do you mean ?"

"I mean that to-night, being weary beyond endurance, I had the impudence to sit down to rest on your garden seat."

Peggy's hands went up to her face.

The seat . . . near the gate ?" she asked slowly, her guilty conscience overwhelming her.

The ghost-woman nodded.

"Yes, the seat that was too near the road and gate. But not to-night; oh, to night, believe me, that seat was the right place!"

Peggy could not, of course, quite follow this, but she mustered sufficient self-control to sit down and keep silent.

"So when your lover came to the gate with you, I heard," continued the ghost-woman. "Oh, child!—for you know you are but that to me—don't think of me as some meddling, eaves dropping stranger, but rather believe me to be one who would warn you of that she had very bitter experience of. Ah, listen? Once I was young and beautiful like you, I had everything that heart could desire (like you in that, too), and the devil tempted me when I foolishly felt bored and ungrateful. A novelty, the relief, the blessed relief of a little excitement in a life that was perhaps a trifle humdrum, because it was so happy; a wanton vanity that thirsted ever for more admiration and appreciation. . ." The ghost-woman's voice died away; she gazed, as though magnetised at the happy face above the sideboard, then turned a wistful look upon the girl who sat in her old place now.

"I took my choice, and I paid the price. *Paid* the price, I said; why, I am still paying it, and shall pay it until I die; perhaps even beyond death—who knows? But what am I paying it for? Ah! dear, dazzled, tempted child! I pay for a shadow only—for a something that never existed, save in my dreams alone."

"I am so sorry, so very sorry for you!" said Peggy, stretching out an eager, sympathetic hand. "And you mean that to you, a stranger, hearing conversation at the gate, it appeared a chance I . . . stood in great danger ?"

"In very great danger indeed," said the ghost-woman "I knew—none better—that you did not see it clearly! though your words told me that conscience and instinct were crying a warning to you; and, remembering how I so suddenly found myself at the parting of the ways, and took . . . the wrong road, I ventured to speak to you."

"Thank you! Thank you!" Peggy murmured, covering her shamed face with trembling hands. "You were . . . not mistaken; and, incredible though it may seem, I was playing with fire more in folly than with the desire to do wrong. How can I thank you for speaking, for giving yourself intense pain (as I know you did) by alluding to your terrible experiences ?"

"Ah!" said the ghost-woman very tenderly. 'I need no thanks, dear sister-woman; nothing but the knowledge that I have succeeded in my mission. Pray for me, Peggy, sometimes."

"Indeed, indeed I will!" Peggy said earnestly, and touched the ghost-woman's pallid cheek with her fresh young lips. "But, oh! is there really no hope of your ever regaining your husband's love—of returning to the home you loved ?"

The ghost-woman shook her head.

"No, dear child, none; for, much as my dear husband loved me, I suppose loneliness became too terrible to him, and he put another in my forfeited place. My dear, it is not until that bitter moment when one sees one's own place taken by another that . . . one drinks . . . the veriest dregs!"

"Another ?" Peggy's tear-laden eyes widened at the thought. "It must be terrible, indeed, to know one has been supplanted. I cannot bear to think of my husband married to another woman. So you see—do you not ?—that I love him—ah, more dearly than I thought or guessed; and now that you have shown me this I am safe!"

The ghost-woman turned to take up her coat; but a sudden opening of the front door made her start back. Someone coming in! Not John, surely? Oh, merciful Heaven! let her not meet him to-night—at this moment of all others!

"I—I am unstrung. Pray let me go without seeing anyone!" she stammered.

"Certainly," Peggy answered sympathetically. "But this is only the dear old doctor."

Even as she spoke the well-loved, well-remembered voice rang out:

"Still up, Peggy, dear ?"

Ah! so had he called to her after just such a home-coming as Peggy's to-night.

The ghost-woman trembled so she could not put her coat on; instead, she tried to drag down her veil. Surely in those worn features of hers John would not recognise the lovely, laughing girl of the picture? But the veil, still damp, split in her hasty fingers and fell back from her face just as the door of the room opened and a tall, grey-bearded man came in.

Straight from Peggy's face his eyes sought that of the stranger woman, and in his weary countenance sadness died out, and instead beamed a glad light of welcome.

"Barbara! At last, my wife—at last!" And the ghost-woman, dazed and shaking, was drawn into strong, eager arms and kissed. "Barbara, my dear one, look up and tell me all the wonderful happenings that brought about my finding you here waiting for me with Reggie's wife!"

"Reggie's wife?" The ghost-woman freed herself from his arms and held the table for support. "Not your wife, John? Reggie's! My baby boy a husband!"

"A husband and a father!" said the doctor eagerly. "Upstairs in the nursery a most wonderful baby-girl waits to welcome her grandmother."

"To welcome?" echoed the ghost-woman, shuddering. Poor innocent child, she must never do that. Teach her to think of me as dead . . . as indeed I am!"

"Barbara, dear wife, no!" protested the doctor very tenderly. "Can you, will you believe me, my dear, when I say that I never knew of Ferrers' treachery to you until last year, when I was called to his death-bed ? Since then I have searched in vain for you, but now—now Heaven has sent you to me!"

"Yes, Heaven has let me come to pray for your forgiveness, John," sobbed the ghost-woman. "But then I must go back into the shadowed life from which I came. How could I stay to stir the tongue of scandal, to recall the old disgrace I brought upon you ?"

"Don't think that! Don't think that, dearest!" the good doctor besought her. "I am old, Barbara, and worn, and my retirement is earned In my sight you have never ceased to be my wife; but for formality's sake we will be married again and we will start a new life in a new country."

"No, no, John, I cannot!" the ghost-woman protested faintly. "Think of the talk, the dreadful awakened memories! What could my son do but reproach me ? What could my daughter-in-law feel but shame ?"

"Not shame, dear mother, never that; only gratitude," Peggy said earnestly. She had slipped from the room unnoticed, and was back with her babe in her arms. "Kiss the sweet babe, dear mother—her name is Barbara—and, oh! wear, if yoloveup me, the bracelet that I droped."

DICK TURPINS IN PETTICOATS

FEATS OF FEMALE OUTLAWS.

Fired, apparently, by the romantic stories of highway robbers of the Dick Turpin and Claude Duval type, a Mexican girl was recently caught in the Province of Chihuahua trying to relieve a wealthy planter of several thousand dollars on the "stand-and-deliver" principle, Masked, mounted, and armed with a formidable revolver, she waylaid the planter, who, by a ruse succeeded in disarming her, and then discovered to his amazement that she was the eighteen-year-old daughter of a neighbour, a beautiful girl, who ultimately confessed that she had been led into her remarkable escapade by a desire for adventure and excitement after reading certain thrilling romances.

It is strange how history re eats itself. The case of this Mexican girl has a parallel in that of a young lady of title who was captured on Putney Heath about the middle of the eighteenth century while trying to emulate the deeds of the highwaymen of that period. As a matter of fact, it was a highwayman who discovered her. One night when he was out on the road he sudenly found a pistol levelled at his head and was ordered to "stand and deliver." Catching his assailant off "his" guard, however, the highwayman with practised skill whipped out his revolver and fired,and in the"melee" that followed disarmed the one who threatened him.

He then discovered that his opponent was one of the beauties of the neighbourhood who having learnt sword-play and shooting had decided to take to the road in order to obtain the money to pay for her fashionable extravagances which her somewhat penurious husband denied her. To the credit of the highwayman it must be said that he dissuaded the petticoated robber from pursuing such a perilous calling, and saw that she reached home safely.

"MOLL CUTPURSE."

In the history of this country, however, there have been several instances of women highwaymen who have met with almost as much success as the redoubtable Dick Turpin and Claude Duval. There was Moll Cutpurse, for instance, who from being an ordinary pickpocket or purse thief—in those days long purses were worn at the girdle, and Moll became an expert at cutting them and filching their contents, hence her curious nickname—developed into a daring night-rider. She frequented Hampstead Heath and relieved many wealthy coach travellers of their valuables

She worked single-handed, dressed and rode like a man, and, although she was captured on several occasions, managed by extensive bribes to prevent the appearance of witnesses. She ultimately died in her bed at the venerable age of seventy-four. Moll was nothing if not original, and as a bequest she left a large sum of money for the purchase of gloves to be distributed among her friends and acquaintances; then, saying that she had been rather singular during her life, she directed that she should be buried face downwards.

ENDED AT TYBURN.

Another highwayman Moll was Moll Jones, who also began her career of crime as an ordinary pick-pocket, and ultimately went on the road. Her career however, was short, for after committing several robberies, she was captured and hanged at Tyburn when she was only thirty years of age.

A similar fate befell Anne Holland, who joined her husband on his midnight raids against travellers on Putney Heath. Anne Holland was born in a slum of London, and was first heard of as a barmaid. Ultimately she married a man named James Wilson, who developed into a clever footpad, and when he was hanged for his crimes, she promptly took to the road herself. She obtained much property of value, and was regarded in those days as a female demon, for she thought nothing of shooting down those who resisted her in the dead of night. She was, however, ultimately captured, and shared the fate of Moll Jones at Tyburn.

HANGED BEFORE SHE WAS TWENTY-ONE.

Another extraordinary case of man and wife becoming highwaymen in partnership is afforded by the careers of Mr. and Mrs. Bracey, who were both hanged at Tyburn within a year of one another. Joan racey's life is one of the most romantic stories in the annals of old time crime! She was the pretty daughter of a wealthy farmer, and when she met Bracey, a dare-devil of the high roads, she threw in her lot with his and quickly became a highwayman's ideal companion. The pair proved very successful, and many a stage-coach did they waylay.

Joan's career, however, was a short one. One day she robbed a person of quality, a Justice of the King's Court, who was relentless in having her sought out. She was caught, identified, and—English justice being short in those days—she was tried, convicted and sent to the gallows before she was twenty-one.

A Celebrated Violiniste

Nervous Fatigue, Headaches, Languor—

The *power to excel*, the *confidence* which ensures her brilliant successes, says the talented violinist, Miss Sybil Keymer, is entirely due to her abundance of vigorous *nerve force* created by Phosferine. How greatly the numerous distinctions and triumphant career of this accomplished musician are promoted by the *brain energy* and *physical stamina* developed by Phosferine, is evident from Miss Keymer's admission that the tonic "enabled me to *do myself justice*." This *power* to excel, this *ability* to make *perfect use* of her skill, depends upon the marvellous *control* and *steadiness* of the *muscle nerves* Phosferine has given her, and to which she owes the entrancing tone and quality of her musical renditions. Naturally, this energising effect of Phosferine was accompanied by the disappearance of the headaches, listlessness, and fatigue, which were the bane of her public appearances, and it is this happy outcome which impels Miss Keymer to testify to the exceptional advantages to be derived from Phosferine.

Promptly Remedied.

Miss Sybil Keymer, "Riversmere," Albany Rd., Leighton Buzzard, Eng., writes: "I think I should inform you that I have recently derived very great benefit from the use of Phosferine. In the course of my profession I have to travel a good deal in getting to my various concerts, and I find that since using Phosferine I am never troubled with the headaches and listlessness which follow a long railway journey, particularly during hot weather. This is of very great importance to me, as frequently only a very little time elapses between reaching my destination and the commencement of a concert, and it is such a relief to feel fresh and ready for playing in public undisturbed by the fatigues of long travelling. It is because I feel that Phosferine enables me to do myself justice as a violinist, preventing any of the unsteadiness of the muscle nerves, which is so harmful to tone and quality, that I confidently commend the tonic at every opportunity."—July 11, 1912.

PHOSFERINE

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A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

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H.M. the King of Greece	H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse
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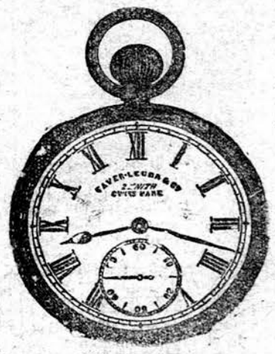

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SIGNING OF PEACE TREATY.

BY BALKAN STATES AND TURKEY.

RUMOUR OF ATTACK ON SALONIKA.

CURIOUS CONCENTRATION OF TROOPS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 29.

Sir Edward Grey this afternoon told the Balkan delegates that the Treaty of Peace had to be signed to-morrow, and asked whether they were going to sign it. This intimation is regarded as signifying that the question of conventions or protocols will have to remain in abeyance till the Treaty is signed.

The Turks agree with the Bulgarians not to consider extraneous matters until they have signed the Treaty.

Sir Edward Grey this evening sent a formal invitation to all the Balkan delegates to meet at St. James's Palace at half-past twelve to-morrow to sign the Treaty of Peace. Sir Edward hoped himself to attend and address the delegates.

SUSPECTED ATTACK ON SALONIKA.

SALONIKA, May 30.

The Servian Crown Prince yesterday reviewed one hundred thousand Servian troops, which have been freshly concentrated at Veles. Large forces of Bulgarians from Adrianople and Chatalja are concentrating at Nigrita and Lachana, it is believed, with a view to an attack on Salonika.

SOFIA, May 30.

The semi-official journal, the *Mir*, says that as the statement of M. Padiev on the 29th instant leaves little hope of a friendly agreement between Servia and Bulgaria, the projected meeting of the Bulgarian and Servian Premiers on the frontier, fixed for Saturday, will probably not be held.

LONDON, May 29.

Dr. Daneff and M. Theodoroff, the Bulgarian Delegates in London and Paris respectively, have been ordered to return to Sofia as soon as possible.

SERVIA AND GREECE SIGN.

LONDON, May 30.

A meeting of the Greek and Servian delegates in London, to-day, decided to sign the peace treaty.

PEACE TREATY SIGNED.

LATER.

Peace between the Balkan States and Turkey has been signed.

LONDON, May 30.

Competent observers in Turkey do not take seriously the newspapers' advocacy of Turkey taking part in a fresh war, but regard it as a party move.

LONDON, May 30.

Col. Dousmanis, Chief of the Greek General Staff, has been instructed to confer with the Bulgarian commander, General Ivanoff, regarding the line of demarcation between the respective forces.

THE LATEST BY-ELECTION

ASTONISHING VICTORY FOR THE UNIONISTS.

LONDON, May 30.

Elation is a mild term to use in describing the feelings of the Unionists at the result of the Altrincham election, which is variously described as a "Message of encouragement to Ulster", "Breach in the Northern Citadel," FreeTrade Revolt against Insurance Act" and the expression of general discontent with the policy of a "tottering administration."

No one had expected such a majority, as the Labourites were working for the Liberal candidate.

The Liberals lay emphasis on the increase of three thousand in the electorate since 1900. They point out that the politics of these additional voters have been an unknown quantity. They declare that Mr. Hamilton declined to fight on the question of Tariff Reform; hence Free Trade was not the issue, while the electorate was probably affected by the militant Protestantism of the country. Moreover, as the case of the labourers at the Newmarket election, so the clerks in Altrincham were stampeded by a war of revenge of employers against the Insurance Act.

LONDON, May 30.

Colonel Seely, speaking at Barnstaple yesterday, said the Government did not believe that the Altrincham result was a sign that it was going too fast. It believed that a wealthy country could afford to go much further in the path of social progress. He emphatically proclaimed his adhesion to the voluntary principle in military affairs.

DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

A REMARKABLE RECOVERY.

LONDON, May 30.

The Duke of Connaught, speaking at a meeting of the Royal Patriotic Fund Society, referring to kind references to the Duchess, said he had great cause to be thankful. The Duchess was now recovering, after being twice at death's door.

OPIUM CONFERENCE.

LONDON, May 29

In the House of Commons to day, Sir Edward Grey replying to Mr. Theodore Taylor said that the British delegates to the Opium Conference, which has been re-convoked for July 1, by the Netherlands' Government will again be Mr. William Max Mueller and Sir William Job Collins.

Before there can be any decision with reference to the ratification of the Convention, the Conference will have to consider replies from the Powers, who have not yet signed the Convention.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

TURKISH AGREEMENT DESCRIBED.

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY SIR EDWARD GREY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 29.

In the House of Commons this evening, during a debate on the Foreign estimates, Sir Edward Grey said that the Baghdad Railway negotiations had not been finally ratified or concluded, though the Government had a draft of certain agreements with the Turkish Government, which they hoped would finally be concluded. It was difficult to enter into detail without disclosing the whole, lest some one detail might be fixed upon and given undue importance and prejudice public feeling. He was not so much afraid of public opinion here, as that of some other countries. He would, therefore, deal on large lines with the agreement the Government hoped to make.

The central point of our agreement with Turkey was the Baghdad Railway. It would not proceed beyond Basra without agreement with the British Government. The latter were making no arrangements that it should proceed further. They were contemplating Basra becoming the terminus.

With regard to the construction of the Baghdad-Basra section, there had been so many difficulties concerning participation, that the Government had thought it best to waive the question of participation, and that the matter would be left in this position that, if the Government got a clear understanding that the Railway would not go beyond Basra without their consent, it ceased to be of any interest to His Majesty's Government to oppose the construction of the Baghdad-Basra section.

Then they wanted two directors on the Board of the Baghdad Railway. This question was intimately connected with the question of differential rates. It was true that the Government were making it as clear as possible in the Agreement that there were to be no differential rates, but they wanted to be sure that there would be no differentiation in actual practice. Our two directors would be too few to control rates, or, in any way, to impede the management, but they would be able to keep us informed and enable us to bring up the question of rates through diplomatic channels under the Agreement, which prohibits differentiation. Our agreement had been, or would be, made with Turkey, Germany would not be a party thereto, but it was essential that Germany should be satisfied that there was nothing in the agreement inconsistent with her agreement with Turkey. He hoped there would be a complete understanding that the Baghdad Railway was not to be made beyond Basra without agreement with us; and, on the other hand, that no opposition was to be offered to the extension of the Railway to Basra on the conditions he had mentioned.

STATUS OF KOWEIT.

With regard to the Persian Gulf, Sir Edward Grey said that our agreement with Turkey would recognize her suzerainty over Koweit, Turkey agreeing that the authority of the Sheikh should be continued in the future as in the past, thus preserving the *status quo*. Our agreements with the Sheik were not going to be disturbed. He hoped also to make arrangements that the long-standing British interest in navigation up to Baghdad would be not only unimpaired, but extended and consolidated, that navigation would be developed and that in the development there would always be a substantial British interest. If these agreements were concluded, we would assent to the increase of the Turkish customs duties when the other Powers did.

PERSIA AND ARMENIA.

The Anglo-Russian Agreement with regard to Persia had been attacked on the ground that British interests had suffered, but what of the lurid picture that would have been drawn, had there been no agreement! In Russia, too, there was a party, which complained that Russia would have had a much freer hand without the Agreement. He hoped the Russian Government would not forget these criticisms from the British side.

He could say little with regard to the important question of reforms in Armenia. It was one, which concerned all the Powers interested in Asiatic Turkey, and must form a subject of discussion among them, and between them, and the Turkish Government. The Powers and Turkey alike were anxious to avoid any cause for anxiety there. He believed there was every disposition on the part of Turkey to avail herself of European assistance, and the Powers were ready to give that assistance in a way calculated to establish the authority of Turkey in her Asiatic provinces. The real strength of Turkey and the position of the Government itself after peace had been signed, would depend on two things: the establishment of justice and sound finance. He trusted all the Powers would co-operate in assisting Turkey in this matter.

POLICY TOWARDS CHINA.

Dealing with the question of the Chinese loan, Sir Edward Grey said that one of the strongest criticisms against the financial group was that Russia and Japan were included. He declared that it did not matter to China of whom the group was composed. What mattered to China was the terms of the loan, and these contained no political conditions of special interest to Russia or Japan. The real object of broadening the group was that in the interests of China, the different nations represented at Peking should agree to co-operate, and should not exploit against each other the China's difficult situation.

He had been urged to recognise the Chinese Republic independently of the other Powers, also not to recognise it till an agreement had been reached regarding Tibet. It was most desirable to have a satisfactory agreement regarding Tibet, but it would be unsatisfactory, while other Powers were recognising the Republic, if we did not act with them. We intended to recognise as soon as all the Powers were agreed on the general recognition of treaty rights. That would not prevent our negotiating with China on the subject of Tibet. The Chinese policy in Tibet immediately after the revolution was a very unwise and forward policy, and must have led sooner or later to disturbances on the Indian frontier. We wanted to secure something which while recognising the old position of China, would leave Tibet that autonomy which she had before. Sir Edward Grey trusted that this result would be secured if China left Tibet autonomous. She could rest assured that there would be no forward policy on our side.

LONDON, May 30.

During the debate on the Foreign Estimates in the House of Commons yesterday, many complimentary references were made to Sir Edward Grey.

Mr. Bonar Law said that Sir Edward Grey's conduct of the Balkan negotiations entitled him to be regarded as a representative of the nation, and not of a party.

Sir Edward Grey, expressing his thanks., said he did not dwell on the subject because, while tension and anxiety were diminished, and the prospects of peace were improved, there were many difficulties, of which the end was not in sight.

THE GERMAN LEVY.

EFFECTIVE APPEAL THAT IT BE LIGHTENED.

BERLIN, May 29.

The Budget Committee of the Reichstag to-day began the discussion of a Bill authorising the extraordinary levy on property to meet the increased expenditure on the Defence Bills.

All the party leaders approved the principle, but the spokesmen of the Centre, the Radicals and the National Liberals, urged amendments in favour of raising the minimum value of property taxable and the graduation of the levy both as regards income and property. It was finally agreed that two representatives of each group should confer with the Chancellor to arrange a compromise.

BERLIN, May 30.

A compromise has been arranged between the Government and the National Liberals, the Radicals and the Centre in connection with the special levy. It has now been arranged that incomes up to five thousand marks and property to the value of thirty thousand marks shall be exempt from the levy; also property to the value of fifty thousand marks, if the increase therefrom does not exceed two thousand marks.

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

RESULT OF SEMI-FINAL ROUND.

LONDON, May 29.

At St. Andrew's to-day, Mr. Hilton beat Mr. Heinrich Schmidt, the American, at the nineteenth hole.

In the semi-finals Mr. Hilton defeated Mr. Aylmer by one hole and Mr. Harris beat Mr. Kyle by three up and two to play.

Mr. Harris is a native of Carnoustie, resident in London. He won the Northern Championship in 1904, and the St. George's Vase in 1905.

THE CONGO.

BELGIAN ANNEXATION TO BE RECOGNISED.

LONDON, May 29.

In the House of Commons to-day, Sir Edward Grey described the land and other reforms in the Congo and considered there was no longer any justification for Britain to withhold recogaition of the annexation of the Congo by Belgium.

CANADIAN NAVY BILL.

REJECTED BY THE SENATE.

OTTAWA, May 30.

The Dominion Senate has rejected the Navy Bill by 50 votes against 27.

KING TO GO TO RUSSIA.

VISIT ARRANGED FOR END OF JUNE.

LONDON, May 30.

A message to the *Times* from St. Petersburg states that King George, in Berlin, accepted an invitation to visit the Tsar, possibly at the end of June.

It is believed that His Majesty will go to Kronstadt in the royal yacht. If he lands, it will be the first visit of a British sovereign to Russia.

AUSTRIAN OFFICER'S SUICIDE.

SUSPECTED OF SELLING SECRETS.

VIENNA, May 29.

A sensation has been caused here by the suicide of Colonel Redl, an active officer of the General Staff.

The well-informed *Militaerische Rundschau* states that Colonel Redl committed suicide, because he was on the point of arrest on a charge of selling official secrets to a foreign Power.

THE CHESTERTON CASE.

LONDON, May 29.

Sir Rufus Isaacs to-day gave evidence in the Chesterton libel case. He vigorously repudiated any suggestion of having influenced the Government's decision on the Marconi contract.

AMERICAN TARIFF.

WASHINGTON, May 29.

Mr. Simmons, chairman of the Finance Committee, announced after a conference with President Wilson that the five per cent. reduction on imports in American vessels had been eliminated from the Tariff Bill.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake, or boil, at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable, and cleanest method of cooking.

SIND'S IRRIGATION.

SERIOUS WARNING GIVEN.

CRITICISM BY SIR JOHN BENTON.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 29.

Lecturing before the Indian section of the Society of Arts to-day, Sir John Benton in a survey of State Irrigation in several provinces in India pointed out that the available Indus supply was inadequate to meet the requirements of the proposed works on the frontier of the Punjab and Sind, in addition to those already entered upon. There was a danger of Sind being ruined. Consequently, it should be met by the construction of weirs at Mithankot, Sukkur, and Kotri.

Sir John, generally, said that the prosecution to completion of the works in hand and those projected would double the capital expenditure, and add 50 per cent to the irrigated area.

The rate of progress exactly agreed with the forecasts of The Curzon Irrigation Commission. The same was true of the forecasts regarding the outlay.

Sir James Wilson expressed the opinion that no man in the world's history had ever obtained such knowledge as Sir John Benton had, as to how to deal with vast masses of fluid water for the service of mankind. He thought that, if the Irrigation Commission now returned to India, it would make even bolder proposals. The Government of India should undertake to give the engineers as much money as they could spend, which would pay six or seven per cent.

THE DERBY.

LATEST BETTING.

LONDON, May 30.

The Latest Derby betting is as follows:—

5 to 2 against Craganour.
5 to 1 against Shogun.
7 to 1 against Nimbus.
9 to 1 against Louvois.
20 to 1 against Day Comet, Great Sport, and Prue.
25 to 1 against Bachelor's Wedding and Radiant.
100 to 3 against Sun Yat, and Harry of Hereford.
50 to 1 against Rockflint.

LONDON, May 29.

The French Derby candidate Nimbus has arrived at Folkestone. It will proceed to Newmarket to-morrow.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, May 30.

The underwriters of the City of Victoria (British Columbia) loan of £482,876 have been saddled with 82 per cent. of the issue. On the other hand, the issue of three millions sterling 40 1-2 per cent bonds for the Troitzk Railway at 95 per cent. guaranteed by the Russian Government, has been over-subscribed.

KIAMIL PASHA ORDERED OUT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 30.

Kiamil Pasha, ex-Grand Vizier, returned here recently from Egypt. The police informed him that his presence was undesirable, and that he must leave. Eventually he was permitted to proceed to his residence in Stambul, where he was practically a prisoner. He leaves to-morrow for Smyrna.

The action of the authorities is strongly criticised as impolitic and a sign of weakness.

BENGAL COMMERCE.

VIEWS ON THE CURRENCY SYSTEM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 30.

In a letter to the Indian Finance and Currency Commission, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce sum up their views as follows:—The existing currency system is working satisfactorily. It deprecates changes which may or may not be calculated to strengthen and to improve it.

Recommendattons are:

(*a*) That a gold standard reserve should be held in London; that no maximum limit should be fixed in respect of it; that a portion of it should be invested in gold securities, or placed on short loan as at present and that at least five million pounds should be held in gold.

(*b*) That the existing system, whereby the Secretary of State sells the Council Bills and transfers in excess of his needs should, in order to meet the convenience of the trade, be continued.

(*c*) That the practice of loaning some portion of the Government balances to bankers at interest is reasonable and should be continued.

(*d*) That no steps should be taken at present in the way of coining gold either sovereign or any other gold piece in India; but,

(*e*) That should it be decided for reasons of sentiment to coin gold, a branch of the Royal Mint should be established in India for the coinage of the British sovereigns and that no attempt should be made to introduce any other gold coin into India.

THE NEW DELHI.

PROPOSALS TO BE MADE PUBLIC SHORTLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, May 30.

The Imperial Delhi Committee are working steadily on the lay-out of the town planners, and their proposals for the method of filling in the buildings, etc., will shortly be ready. An alignment of the most important roads is also being worked out, and the work of levelling proceeded with. When the reports of the Delhi town-planners have reached the Secretary of State, they will be made public in India. The delay has been due to the preparation of maps.

JAIL TREATMENT.

BARISAL PRISONERS COMPLAIN.

MAGISTRATE HOLDS AN ENQUIRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARISAL, May 30.

Several youths under trial in the conspiracy case, complained of the insufficient and coarse diet in the jail. Their guardians have deposited Rs. 30 at present so that each boy may be given bread and sugar for ten days. On behalf of the accused a memorial is about to be submitted to the Governor for the transfer of the case to a special tribunal.

With the permission of the Magistrate, Mr. Hemanta Chunder Bose, pleader, interviewed his son Dirandra Kumar Bose, one of the accused. The father offered some fruit to his son, but the latter refused to partake of it unless his co-accused also were supplied with food.

According to the directions of the trying magistrate, Mr. Nelson, Assistant Magistrate, held an enquiry into the complaints made by Hemendra Kumar Mukhuty, an accused in the conspiracy cases, regarding the inconvenience alleged to have been felt by the accused in jail. The result of the enquiry is not known.

BANGALORE MUNICIPALITY.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT'S REPLY TO APPLICATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, May 30.

At a meeting of the Municipal commissioners this morning, Mr. Cox, the president, announced that the following reply had been received from the local Government, in connection with the municipal application for a portion of the surplus of Bangalore assigned tract revenues towards the cost of the new general hospital, market, etc.:—

The Government of India are of the opinion that the commissioners have no right to any part of the balance of the revenues which is to be handed over to the Mysore Durbar. If, however, the commissioners wish to apply for grants for specific purposes, they are at liberty to formulate a definite request and the Resident will be happy to transmit it to the Government of India who will, no doubt, consider the application on its merits in due course.

HINDU AS AMERICAN.

FIRST CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES.

The New York correspondent of the *Standard*, writes:—Apropos of the acute controversy which has been aroused in the United States by Japan's protest against the "Californian Aliens Land Bill", the first Hindu to become a citizen of the United States has just been admitted to that privilege in the person of Akhay Kumar Mozumdar. Two years of litigation to that end was brought to a close, when Judge Frank H. Rudkin, of Washington, held that Mozumdar was a free white person and entitled to American citizenship.

Mozumdar is a native of Calcutta, India, and a Yogi philosopher. His application for citizenship had previously been denied by Judge Rudkin. The case was re-opened, when the Court appointed outside counsel to investigate. Previous legal rulings were looked into with little avail. Few instances of Hindus applying for citizenship have ever come up before the Naturalisation Department. Mozumdar's eligibility to citizenship hinged on the question, whether he was a "free white person" as used in the original Naturalisation Act.

In his statement to the Court, Mozumdar said:—

"I come from the northern part of India, or Hindustan proper. I am a high caste Hindu of pure blood belonging to what is known as the Warrior, or ruling caste. The high caste Hindus always consider themselves to be members of the Aryan race, and their native term for Hindustan is Arya-Vartha, which means country or land of the Aryans."

Judge Rudkin, in his opinion, says:—"In the original Naturalisation Act the expression 'free white person' was doubtless primarily intended to include the white emigrants from Northern Europe, with whom the Congress of that day was familiar, and to exclude Indians and persons of African decent or nativity. Beyond this, perhaps, Congress had no definite object in view. It could not have foreseen the vast immigration problems with which the Government is now confronted, or the difficulties which might hamper and embarrass the court in the administration of the law. But whatever the original intent may have been, it is now settled by the great weight of authority at least that it was the intention of Congress to confer the privilege of naturalisation upon members of the Caucasion race only. It is likewise true that certain of the natives of India belong to that race, although the line of demarcation between different castes and classes may be dim and difficult of ascertainment.

I fully appreciate the fact that the lineage of the applicant in these matters must rest largely, if not entirely, upon his own testimony, and that the courts may be imposed upon, but they must administer the law as best they can until Congress sees fit to prescribe a more definite rule for their guidance.

The testimony in this case satisfies me that the applicant has brought himself within the provisions of the Naturalisation Act and he will be admitted to citizenship accordingly upon the taking of the oath prescribed by law."

HEALTH OF [illegible]HALE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, May 30

According to a private letter received by to-day's mail, Mr. Gokhale's doctor in London hopes that an operation to his ear may be unnecessary, he has, however, enjoined on him complete freedom from any kind of work and worry.

BOREGAON TRIAL.

COLLINS ON HIS DEFENCE.

EVENTUAL PLEA OF GUILTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AKOLA, May 30.

The accused Collins, examined by the court, said that on the 30th April last, he was Maintenance Telegraph Inspector on the Shegaon section of the G. I. P. Railway, to which section was situated Katepurna Station and which section consisted of a single line. He had rendered seven years' service as an Inspector, and took charge of the Shegaon section on the 25th of April last. Neale's ball token instruments were used on this section. He visited Katepurna with the overseer, Abdul Latiff, on the 25th of April. Defendant was working at the front of the instrument and Abdul Latiff was working at the back. He gave no instructions to Abdul to file any tumbler dog. After the remainder of the instrument had been cleaned, accused himself put on the tumbler dog. Accused was not sure of it being correct, but left it, on knowing that, if it was not in good order, it would soon give fresh trouble and so he would know what was the matter with it. Abdul's statement, that he pointed out a deflection in the "locking pawl" was not true. Accused took out the "locking pawls" himself, cleaned them, and put them back. After putting them back accused examined them and found that they fell into place properly. Accused admitted he was responsible for work done by Abdul Latiff and the overseer, Nicholas. The accused was acquainted with Departmental Circular No. 123 and T.T. No. 2450. Accused had nothing to say as regards the evidence of Mr. Campbell, who had described the defect in the looking machine. Regarding the evidence of Nicholas, accused said his evidence could not be relied upon, as the man had made so many statements.

"On the 28th April, when you inspected the Boregaon side instrument at Katepurna, did you apply the test prescribed under the head 'looking coils' in Circular No. 123?"

"Not in this particular position."

"What do you mean by the particular position?"

"I mean from horizontal right to vertical."

"Instructions say that the locks should be tried in each position and Mr. Campbell told us that there are three positions; that is, with the handle turned to vertical, horizontal right, and horizontal left. Am I to understand that you made the test in the two positions, that is, from vertical and from horizontal left, and omitted to test in the third position?"

"Yes."

Q.—Can you explain why you omitted to make the test for the third position?—Because it can be easily seen if the pawl falls into place. I saw that it did so and therefore did not consider it necessary to make the actual test with the handle.

Q.—If an eye-test is a sufficient test, why do you think instructions are provided for the mechanical test?—Instructions are intended for cases of locks which jump owing to their being worn out.

Accused, further questioned, said he was satisfied by the eye-test on the 24th of April, that the pawl was properly adjusted. He could not account for the defect appearing on the 30th April. All he could say was that it must have come into existence after the 25th April. He admitted that defect existed, and that was in fact a misadjustment of the pivot-screws of the locking pawl.

Q.—If this defect operated, was it likely to cause the instrument to release a second ball token improperly?—Not if the instrument was properly manipulated by the signalling staff.

Q.—Have you ever known this defect to occur before?—Never.

Accused, continuing, said he had been dismissed from the 14th instant, by the Railway Company, in consequence of the collision. His pay was Rs. 155 per month.

WRITTEN STATEMENT.

The accused further submitted a written statement, in which he said that in view of the evidence that had been adduced by the prosecution, he could in no way have been held to have been guilty of neglect. Mr. Campbell had deposed that, had the assistant station masters at Boregaon and Katepurna, worked at their respective instruments according to the rules, the collision could not have occurred. Consequently, the defect was in no way the cause of the collision and he (accused) therefore should be relieved from all responsibility. Bernard Nicholas was the last man to attend to the instrument on 28th April, and, according to Mr. Campbell, he was a competent workman and was boundto see that the Katepurna instrument was in good working order by submitting all its parts to proper examination and test. The prosecution could not definitely say, accused submitted, when the defect occurred, and did not know if the defect existed in the instrument on the 25th, of April, when he (accused) was at Katepurna. When Nicholas attended to the instrument on the 28th, the Assistant Station Master at Katepurna certified that it was in good working order, and the assumption, therefore, was that he first satisfied himself as to its correct working before giving the certificate. In fact, the instrument did work correctly up to the 30th of April, when, owing to irregular manipulation by either the Boregaon or Katepurna staff, a second token was released from the instrument at Katepurna. Those circumstances, the accused said, were sufficient to clear his position. The handle of the Boregaon side instrument at Katepurna, the accused continued, was found in a vertical position, when he first saw it after the collision. The handle, it must not be forgotten, was in a horizontal-right position, when the up passenger left Katepurna for Boregaon. When the collision occurred, the telegraph lines were broken, and the communication stopped, so it was impossible that Katepurna could have received the "train out of section" signal. That indicated that the handle was unwarrantably interfered with by the Assistant Station Master at Katepurna. It was the duty of the latter to assure himself that the

(Continued on page 12.)

RAILWAY STRIKE.

AGENT'S REVIEW OF THE CASE.

GRIEVANCES OF B.B AND C.I. MEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, May 30.

Mr. A. R. Anderson, the Agent of the M. and S. M. Railway, writes as follows:—

"As I think it desirable that the public should be placed in possession of the facts attending the present lamentable outbreak, which has occurred among a section of the employees of this railway, I shall be glad if you will give publicity to the following review of the facts attending the case. In consequence of the representations made to meet me, at the meeting held at my invitation on the 10th ultimo, with the delegates elected by the Traffic staff, it was, after consideration, decided to grant revised scales of pay and other concessions to certain classes. The approval of my Board, to the general recommendation made, was received by me on the 24th ultimo. On the 26th idem a notice appeared in the Press by Messrs. Short and Bewes, solicitors, intimating that the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India and Burma, Ltd., had instructed them to inform the general public that, in the event of the Agent, M. and S. M Railway, not granting an increase of wages and not reinstating the brakesman, Rungasawamy, by the 1st day of May, 1913, a general strike would take place. A part of the concessions granted by the Company were issued to districts on the 24th, but, as the remainder required some time to settle, the staff concerned were advised of the unavoidable delay, and promised that retrospective effect would be given from the 1st April to the orders when issued.

"In the *Madras Times* of the morning of the 30th April, an account of a meeting held by the General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, with the men, was published, at which, it was decided that no strike should take place, and at which the following resolution was reported to have been passed:—

"'We agree to abide by the trustees' advice and to thank the Agent for the increases he has granted to the salaries of the staff and, at the same time, to point out that the increases are inadequate. Also to request respectfully to reconsider Rungasawamy's case in the light of the fresh information, which will be laid before him.'

"I may say that this resolution has never been communicated to me, and also that I have been assured by many of the staff affected by the revised rules, that they were entirely satisfied with the treatment they had received. From that time until now I have not received any general representation, though several anonymous petitions have reached me, which could not, of course, be taken notice of. It is true that my attention was called to an article, which appeared in the *Railway Times* of the 10th instant, wherein currency was given to a report that I had withheld a portion of the increases sanctioned by my Board. Such palpable nonsense as this hardly required contradiction, believing that the just claims of the men had been amicably arranged. It was with no small degree of surprise that I learned by a telegram on the 26th instant, when on the western portion of the system, that an outbreak among the menial staff had taken place at Bangalore, Jalarpet and Bowringpet. This news was immediately followed by the receipt of a telegram from the General Secretary, Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, which read as follows:—

"'This is to intimate for your information and guidance that, owing to protracted dissatisfaction, the trustees have sanctioned a strike.'"

POSITION AT ALLAHABAD.

ALLAHABAD, May 30.

In connection with the statement that the Railway employees at Allahabad sympathised with the Madras strikers and were offering to strike in sympathy, it may be mentioned that no trouble whatever is anticipated here and there is nothing to show that the men contemplate a strike.

BANGALORE, May 30.

The local Trades Association have telegraphed a resolution to the British Resident at Ootacamund, asking him to do his best towards ending the railway strike. They suggest an arbitration board, if the strikers can be induced to resume work and abide by the award of such a body, which would be composed of their own delegates, and representatives of the Government, railway officers, Chambers of Commerce and the Trades Association.

The menials' strike continues at the Cantonment and City stations, but the ticket collectors have come in.

The outward English mails from Madras were brought in by an express this morning and passed on to Bombay over the metre-gauge system.

MADRAS, May 30.

The District Traffic Superintendent states that the situation is much improved on the Madras-Bangalore section. In regard to the telegram stating that the station master at Ramguntu had struck work with all his staff the authorities state that no such thing has occurred. Twenty-five men from the Eastern Bengal Railway are being sent on to Waltair, while several guards at Bitraguntu have asked to resume duty. The situation is said to be improving and it is hoped that the running of trains as usual will be resumed in a few days.

PROGRESS RECORDED.

MADRAS, May 30.

The railway authorities state that considerable progress has been made since yesterday and that a wire has been received from the drivers at Bitraguntu Station, stating that they had no intention whatever of going on strike. It is hoped to resume a restricted goods booking between Madras and Bangalore.

Capt. C. L. Maniac, R. E., Deputy Agent, has gone out on the North-West line to see what can be done to improve matters. In a short time the authorities hope that matters will be all right on this line, as signallers have been moved out to all the important centres and more and more communications were being received from all over the line.

The Royal Engineer, with the Eighth

mails, left punctually to time this morning with Mr. J. MacGregor, Asst. Traffic Superintendent, in charge. The mails are being carried via Bangalore, but just before the express started, the District Traffic Superintendent, Arkonam, wired that it would be quite possible to run the express via Raichur. It was too late however to alter the arrangement, as the G. I. P. would have had to be communicated with, to be prepared for the change.

The Bowringpet and Bangalore staffs are now on duty and conditions are beginning to improve.

Between Jalarpet and Arkonam there are only two stations which are giving trouble but these are being manned to day, so that practically the whole of the Bangalore line will be in working order by to-morrow.

JALARPET, May 30.

A correspondent writes:—Passenger trains are being worked on the trolly piloting system, drivers passing all signals at danger, and points unmanned.

A collision was averted on the 27th instant at 13 hours. While the No. 82 passenger train was coming from Patchur to Jalarpet Junction, with total interruption certificate, a light engine with officials left Jalarpet for Patchur. Both trains met in the same section a collision being just averted.

Another collision was averted on the morning of the 29th at Valathoor Station between the South Indian No. 87 Mail and the Bangalore No. 61 Mail, which might have resulted in a serious accident, similar to the Boregaon disaster. While the No. 87 South Indian Mail was standing on the platform line the No. 61 Bangalore Mail ran past signals at danger and nearly dashed into the South Indian Mail. The driver just pulled up 20 yards in front of the South Indian Mail.

Another nasty derailment took place last night at Jalarpet, due to untrained men conducting the shunting operations and manipulating points. Three third class vehicles were derailed and a Sapper got three fingers jammed.

MADRAS STRIKERS' MEETING.

MADRAS, May 30.

There was again a very large attendance of strikers on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway last night, at the Commercial Hotel.

Mr. Yardley, one of the trustees of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, opened the proceedings by explaining the object of holding meetings daily. It was, he said, to keep the men together and to keep them informed of the progress of the strike. He said that he had had a very successful day at Perambore, where he addressed a gathering of about 6,000 workmen of the shops, and he was glad to announce that 300 men had enrolled themselves as members of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants. He appealed to the men not to be disheartened or to waver, as he had good news for them. He had information from the General Secretary in Bombay, that 28,000 fellow-workers in India and Burma were ready to strike in sympathy with them and were only waiting for the word of command from their general. He went on to explain how the strike originated on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, and added that there were more than 1,000 men out on that railway He concluded by saying that he knew that scores of workmen in the Perambore shops would join the strike, but he was told that they wanted a leader. "You do not want a leader, we are your leaders, come to us and we shall fight your cause to the very bitter end," he said.

Mr. H. T. Engleken, the Travelling Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, also addressed the meeting. He said that the situation was very serious, notwithstanding what appeared in the public press. He continued to receive telegrams from all over his administration, that men were coming out and joining the ranks of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants. There were, he said, a few defections but that fact ought not to discourage the men. He then announced that he had a message for the men from their General, wishing the men on strike every success in their noble fight, and urging them to stick to the good ship, A. S. R. S., which would carry them safely through the troubled waters.

Mr. Engleken next read a telegram from the strikers at Bitragunta, saying that the Railway Co-operative Stores there had refused to give them supplies. This act on the part of the railway officials was illegal, he said, as the men were directors, shareholders and owners of the stores and this attempt on the part of the Railway officials to stop supplies, in the hope of starving out the men, was, to say the least, monstrous. The Co-operative Stores were chiefly maintained, he said, by men, and not, the men by the stores, and he made a passionate appeal to the men to retaliate by withdrawing their support from the stores, and to have nothing whatever to do with them. (Shouts of "Boycott the Stores.")

Mr. Engleken next gave a graphic account of the great strike which they had successfully engineered on the East Indian Railway in 1905, and explained how he held up Lord Kitchener at Kalka, and his subsequent interview with his Lordship at Assansole, when his Lordship complimented him on the bold manner in which he had engineered the movement. He added that he did not mention this incident in a spirit of bravado, but simply to illustrate to the men the value of combined effort and unity. He appealed to the men to stick to one another, always keeping before themselves the motto of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants—"Unity is Strenght." They had a man at the wheel in their General, who would not flinch.

The speaker next referred to the working of the Perambore workshops. He said that they were working short time—four days in a week—which meant misery to the men, who received no pay for the days that the shops did not work. The speaker charecterised this as monstrous because, whereas the Poona workmen had to idle at home compulsorily and receive no pay, the officials, who were handsomely paid, received full pay whether the shops were working or not. The speaker next referred to another case of hardship in which, a man employed in the engineering department of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, had put in twenty-four years, service and in that period he had not had a month's leave. Whenever he applied for leave, he was told that he could not be spared. When an official acknowledged that the men could not be spared, it showed that he was a good workman and indispensable, but surely that workman expected consideration, and not made to toil on and on for twenty-four years without leave. Mr. Engleken, an ex-sergeant in the British Army, explained why military men were trained in Railway work. It was not, he said, to take away their bread but to be prepared for emergencies and the cause of their country and now the military being called out to take the places of signallers and others on the railway was not the fault of the men themselves, as they were there under orders of their superiors, which military dicipline entailed must be obeyed. The speaker appealed to the men not to interfere with the military now employed on the railway.

One or two members present also addressed the meeting and Messrs. Yardley and Engleken were garlanded amid loud cheering. The latter gentleman returned thanks and sitting down proposed that a message be sent so the General Secretary in Bombay assuring him that the men of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway were loyal to the Society which is so strenuously fighting their good cause. They then proposed three hearty cheers for the Rajahmundry strikers and these were lustily responded to after which the meeting separated.

To-day's express to Madras was cancelled but a postal express with the outward English mail, from Madras arrived at 5 p. m. and was connected with a metre gauge express for Bombay an hour later. To-day's passenger train for Madras was run in charge of a man of the Cameron Highlanders as guard.

A small batch of hands to replace brakesmen and other strikers were recruited here to-day, who leave to-night for the affected stations, several of them being Cameron men.

Nothing can be ascertained as to the whereabouts of the passenger train which was believed to have left Madras for Bangalore this morning. The situation generally is more or less unaltered to-night.

LUCKNOW, May 30.

About 3 p. m. yesterday, two soldiers, Sheridan and Brown, both of K. O. S. Bs., entered the shop of Sham Lal, a local jeweller, and asked to be shown some jewllery. The manager took them to the glass show case. One of them then, it is alleged, caught the manager by the throat while the other broke open the glass show case and extracted a quantity of jewellry, worth about Rs. 300 and made off. The manager hurried to the police thana and engaging a tonga drove off with two police men towards La Touche Road in pursuit of the soldiers. They overtook the men and after some trouble, arrested them. About Rs. 200 worth of jewellery was recovered.

The soldiers are now in regimental lock-up.

CALCUTTA, May 30.

A meeting of the citizens of Calcutta was held this evening to concert measures for giving an entertainment to the childern of Calcutta on the 20th June next, in connection with the celebration of the Viceroy's birthday. On the motion of the Chief Justice, the Maharaja of Tagore took the chair. The following resolution was carried:—

"That there should be an entertainment to the childern of Calcutta on the 20th June and that a committee be appointed to give effect to the proposal, and subscriptions be raised to defray the exponses connected therewith.

B. B. AND C. I. STRIKE.

The strike of the employes in the B. B. & C. I. Workshops continued yesterday also, though circumstances went to show better results.

Early in the morning, the strikers intended to go to Carnac Bunder to see Major Shelley, Agent of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, and put their case before him personally. The police had learnt of this and sent the Railway launch alongside the mail steamer, which arrived in the harbour yesterday morning and landed Major Shelly at Apollo Bunder. The men, however, did not assemble at Carnac Bunder.

In the early morning they assembled outside the workshops at Parel, on the De Lisle Road. They stood on the footpaths leaving the road clear for traffic. The police, who were watching the strikers, ordered them either to go to work inside the workshops or return to their respective homes.

The men dispersed and went away, as their leaders also advised them to go home, for they assured them that the leaders would go to the Fort and instruct counsel to put their case before the Agent The assurance of the leaders seemed to pacify them and they went to their homes, abandoning the idea of going in a body to Carnac Bunder.

The authorities had taken special precautions during the day that the new men engaged for coaling purposes were not interfered or tampered with by the strikers.

In Bombay the Company is in want of cleaners and they hope to supply this defficiency by drafting men from up-country centres.

The contractors' coocys who did the coalmen's work on the previous day were substituted by men and women from the permanent-way at Mahim.

There were police arrangements all day at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Head Offices, to keep order in case the strikers turned up *en masse* to make their petition to the Agent.

Police guards were also kept at Parel, Colaba and other places that the strikers might not cause trouble.

Major Shelley, the Agent, who is a most popular officer with the Railway men, on returning to Bombay yesterday morning announced that the men should at once return to work and then make their petition to him, which would be gone through by him person ally.

THE M. AND S. M. STRIKE.

SITUATION STILL THE SAME.

Mr. Rogers, General Secretary of the Society, informed our representative that the situation continues to be serious. Worse if anything, said Mr Rogers, because 200 more gangmen had gone on strike at Bowringpet. The whole of the Begwada staff have gone on strike.

As far as Mr. Rogers' information goes, he reports:

The down mail from Rajhmundry, which arrived there on the 27th, was held up until the morning of the 29th, with about 500 passengers of all classes. It ultimately left, without line clear, and ran against all signals, contrary to regulations. It is said that the station clerks were taken cross by an armed to get the keys of the points. Mr. Rogers declared that running against signals in this fashion foreshadowed serious consequences involving possible loss of human life.

There are three up trains, he says, with passengers on the section betwen Rajhmundry and Samalkot, jeopardising life and property. Many other trains are hung up on the road.

Another supplementary mail train from Madras has left but has not arrived in Bombay. It is expected to arrive to-day.

A SOLDIER DROWNED.

MISADVENTURE IN A RANGOON TANK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, May 30.

Private L. Creamer of the Munster Fusiliers was drowned last night at ten o'clock in the big tank in the Cantonment Gardens. Private Murphy, belonging to the same regiment, was joking with Creamer as to who was the better swimmer and Creamer jumped into the tank, followed by his companion. Shortly after Ford, who was on the bank called out to them. Murphy replied, but Creamer not replying, word was sent to the barracks and also to the police. A fruitless search was made all night, until this afternoon but the body could not be found.

Creamer is said to have been a good swimmer.

KHITMATGAR'S APPEAL.

SENTENCE OF THREE YEARS CONFIRMED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, May 30.

At the Allahabad High Court, Mr. Justice Rafique dismissed the appeal of Allahudin, khitmatgar of Mr. Kennedy of Dehra Dun, who was sentenced by the Sessions Judge to three years' rigorous imprisonment under section 328 I.P.C. for mixing filth in tea prepared for the family. The accused had been told to wait for his pay, but refused to do so His Lordship, in dismissing the appeal, remarked that in cases like this no leniency should be shown.

THE MAHRATTI BUILDINGS.

CONSTRUCTION EXPECTED TO COST Rs. 75,000.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, May 30.

The governing council of the Natan Marhatti Widyalaya, some days ago, requested the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill to lay the corner stone of their primary school section of the buildings now under construction. Mr Hill has accepted the invitation, and the ceremony of laying the corner stone will take place in the last week of June. The buildings are expected to cost about seventy-five thousand rupees.

STORM IN BENGAL.

WIFE OF COLLIERY MANAGER KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 30.

Reports have been received from the interior about the effects of the storm that passed over Bengal, on Monday evening, to show the amount of havoc done in some parts of the province. At Mymensing a large number of trees were uprooted and roofs of corrugated iron sheds were carried away. A college student was struck dead by lightning at Noakhati. The mail steamer from Chandpur to Naraingunj was caught by the storm, but fortunately danger was averted. At Asanol the wife of Mr. Haysmith, manager of the Kuerdi Colliery, was struck by lightning in her house, and killed immediately.

OTTOMAN BONDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, May 30.

In a Calcutta newspaper, on the 10th April, a writer, writing as "E. H." stated that the Turkish Government, without a shadow of doubt, was bankrupt, and instanced that the bonds of 1863, which he alleged, Turkey cancelled, paying one-tenth to one-fifth of the face value, warned Moslems against the recent issue of bonds as worthless. The "Comrade," of 19th April rebutted these allegations.

On receipt of the information from the "Comrade," Rifaat Bey, since Minister of Turkey, cables "Comrade" the following:—"Contradict the statement, the Ottoman Government, notwithstanding, has regularly and honourably paid all liabilities, which proves its solvency and probity. Treasury Bonds issued only to meet exceptional needs are fully guaranteed and covered by land revenue. Italian, German and English bankers are applying for the bonds."

MAHOMEDAN LADY'S DEATH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, May 30.

The death has taken place from paralysis, of Bibi Aga Konam Shah, mother of Her Highness Lady Aga Khan, and widow of the late Aga Jungee Shah.

The body is to be embalmed and sent to Persia.

The butchers a strike at Agra has now ended. They opened their shops yesterday the 29th.

BOREGAON TRIAL.

(*Continued from page* 11).

instrument was in good working order before he certified in OverseerNicholas's diary, and before he resumed block working. Accused further submitted that, so far as the accusation was concerned, he could not be held responsible for the collision and for the existence of the defect on the 30th of April, and that in no sense could it be said that the collison or the manipulation of the instrument were the result of the defect in the Katepurna instrument. Under these circumstances the accused prayed to be discharged.

TEST FOR "JUMPING LOCKS."

After the examination of Collins, Mr. Campbell was recalled and further questioned by the Court, said that had the accused carried out the test for "jumping locks" as laid down, the present defect would have been discovered, had it existed.

Accused, further questioned by the Court on this point, said that that was a departmental matter, and he had been departmentally punished by dismissal. Continuing, accused said he could tell that a lock was likely to jump before testing it by its appearance. If a lock was removed and the nose looked at, one could tell whether it was worn or not. Accused admitted that if he had applied the full test the defect, whichwas in existence on the 25th, would have been discovered. He would only apply the full test, if he suspected a lock of jumping. He had no reason to suspect that the lock in the Katepurna instrument jumped.

Q.—Then why did you apply the test in two out of the three positions laid down for jumping locks?—As the left-hand lock had not been removed, I could not see its condition, so I tested it with the handle at vertical. I tested from the horizontal left, because the cams on the axle sometime get worn out, and you cannot be sure whether they are perfectly straight or serviceable.

Q.—Why did you omit the test from horizontal right?—Because the lock and cam controlling the handle from the right horizontal position could be seen by the eye to be in good order.

Mr. Campbell, again called and questioned by the Court, said that there were two "Locking pawls" in the Neal's ball token instrument, one on the right and one on the left. The one on the left locked the handle and prevented it from going from vertical to horizontal right, which was the movement that released the ball voucher. The pawl on the right had two catches on it, a hook and a stop catch. The hook catch prevented the handle from being turned to vertical from horizontal left, which was the position for the handle when receiving train. The stop catch prevents the handle from being turned from vertical to horizontal left, and also prevents the handle from being turned to vertical from the right horizontal position, which is the position of the handle when a train has been sent out of a station. The accused explained that, having a clear view of the right horizontal position, he only brought to right horizontal and saw that the locking pawl fell into the place, and was satisfied.

ACCUSED'S QUESTIONS.

The witness was questioned by Collins.

Q.—Is it easier to see by the eye the handle locked to the right horizontal position than if it is locked to the left horizontal position?—No.

Q.—Is it easier to tell by the eye that a lock will jump with the handle in the right horizontal, than with the handle in the left horizontal position?—No.

Q.—With the handle in the right horizontal position the stop catch on the locking pawl is out of sight underneath the pawl. Is it not the same when the handle is to the horizontal left?—No, the hook catch on pawls is plainly in sight.

Q.—The right hand locking pawl having been taken out, could it not have been seen that it was in good condition?—No matter how perfect it appeared to the eye, I myself would never trust to the eye-inspection, without a practical test.

Mr. James, in addressing the Court, said that His Honour had heard the evidence and studied the case with unusual care and patience, and therefore it was unnecessary for him to go into the details of the case. The accused had admitted that the defect in the instrument existed on the 30th of April and the question His Honour had to decide was as to who was responsible for that defect, namely, the misadjustment of the "blocking pawl." On that point, Mr. James submitted that Abdul Latiff had said that Collins took out the pawl, while Collins said Abdul did so. But on the whole, as Collins had been very honest and straightforward in his defence, Mr. James asked the Court to give Collins the benefit of the doubt on that point. Collins, however, had acknowledged responsibility for Abdul's work, and he should have applied all the proper tests, which he omitted to do. Abdul Latiff was only a relieving hand, and he and Collins both had gone to Katepurna on the 25th of April for the first time, and therefore it was incumbent on Collins to have applied all the proper tests, more particularly when the iustrument had been giving trouble; and its previous history and working were unknown to him. Referring to the eye-test, Mr. James argued that if the eye-test was considered to be sufficient and safe, there was no necessity for the department to issue circular requiring inspectors to carry out all the proper practical tests. Again, Mr. Campbell had told the Court that the margin of misadjustment was so fine that it was not safe to trust to the eye-test. If, therefore, proper practical tests had been applied, Mr. James argued, the misadjustment would have been discovered, and the defect corrected if it existed on that day.

Coming to Mr. Nicholas's visit to Katepurna on the 28th inst., Mr. James pointed out that Nicholas said that he did not interfere with the locking pawls, and Mr. Campbell had also stated that the misadjustment could not have been caused by cleaning, brushing or oiling the instrument; it could not have been caused by the fingers.

In conclusion the prosecutor submitted that if Collins had used proper care and attention, he would have detected the misadjustment, but as he deliberately omitted to try the third test his omission showed that he did not exercise proper and reasonable care and precaution to guard the safety of passengers.

Collins, in addressing the Court, said it could not be proved that the defect existed in the instrument on the 25th of April. He applied the eye-test, which positively showed that no defect existed that day. The defect in itself would not have caused the collision, if the station masters had worked the signals properly.

His Honour then framed a charge against Collins of endangering the safety of persons travelling by train by not fully complying with the orders contained in Circular No. 123, which he, as a Railway servant, was bound to obey, in that he failed to apply Neale's ball token block instrument on the Boregaon-side at Katepurna the full mechanical test, as laid down in the said orders for testing the locking mechanism of such instruments, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 101 (1) of the Indian Railways Act.

The accused pleaded guilty, and declined to call evidence in his defence.

His Honor reserved judgment.

In the case against Joshi, Assistant Station Master, Boregaon, His Honour ordered the block register books to be sent to the Government Handwriting Expert at Calcutta, for examination and report, and adjourned the hearing.

FOREIGN CABLE REPORTS.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.
Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 30th May.

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Ahwaz, Mohammerah, Schoushter, and Disful should bear instructions "Post Bushire" till further notice (15-5-12).

Greek administration notify correspondence with Chio, Tenedos, Salonika, Lemnos, Florina, Kozana, Vodena, Servia, Elassona re-opened via Eastern. Bulgarian administration notify opening to International Service following places Prisvich, Gnailane, Gostiva, Kossouka, Krativo, Kitchnko, Vizes (Kesprulu), Banchitron, Botolia (Monastir). Rates for abovementioned places same as for Europe (24-3-12).

Montenegrin Telegraph Office opened at Scutari (28-4-13).

Telegrams for all places in States of Cohuila, Chihuahua, Morelos, Sinola, in Mexico are accepted at sender's risk (1-4-13).

A large number of Indian and European gentlemen met Sir Louis Dane this morning on his way to Karachi and bade him their last farewell.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

SCHOOL BOY MURDERED.

APPEAL AGAINST CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

At the High Court, yesterday, before the Hon. Chief-Justice and Mr. Justice Shah, Mr. Velinkar defended the appeal presented by Raghunath Yeshvant Sonavane, who was sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar.

In this the appellant was the second accused, in a case in which he and the first accused, Sadasiv Ramchandra Jadhav, were committed to the Sessions for robbing one Gopal of his ornaments, and murdering him by throwing him into a well. The first accused had also been charged with stealing a gold wristlet belonging to the deceased.

The story for the prosecution was that the first and the second accused were friends. The former was a class mate of the deceased's elder brother, in the fourth standard of the American Mission School. The deceased was a lad of thirteen, and the first accused appeared to be seventeen or eighteen, while the second was two or three years older.

The second accused caused the first to enquire on the 17th of February as to whether the deceased wore ornaments. Satisfied on this point, the two accused conspired to entice the deceased away from his school to a deserted well. The second accused went to the school and asked another boy to tell the deceased to go out as he was wanted by someone. On receiving permission from the teacher, the two accused told the boy that his brother was waiting for them with sweetmeats outside the Sayepur Gate of the town, and took him to a distant field, called Hamedkhan Takia, containing two "idgahs" or places for the gathering of Mahomedans, with a winding arched passage below the level of the ground, to a depth of ten cubits, the water being 21 cubits below the level of the archway. The second accused beguiled the deceased into giving him the wristlet he had on, and asked the first accused to keep watch, while he took the deceased into the arched passage and pushed him into the well. The two accused then ran away. The second accused with the wrislet went to Poona, giving the first accused a watch. When the deceased did not return home from school, his relatives, including his elder brother, went in search of him. His brother Ramu looked for him in several places such as his relatives' houses, and eventually the place where the crime had been committed.

There he met a Mohamedan woman, who said that she had seen three boys go there in the afternoon. Ramu went to the first accused's house and vainly attempted to obtain information from him. The search being fruitless, information of the boy's disappearance was given to a police sub-inspector late at night.

The official sent for the first accused, who on being detained and examined, made a statement, as the result of which the body was found and the second accused was arrested at Poona. Both the accused pleaded guilty.

The Sessions Judge, on the evidence before him, had convicted both the accused, sentencing the first to three years' rigorous imprisonment each on the two charges, and the second to capital punishment.

After hearing counsel for the defence, their Lordships reduced the sentence on the appellant, to transportation for life.

THEFT BY A DEAF-MUTE.

The Hon. the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Shah yesterday, disposed of a reference made by the District Magistrate of Belgaum in a case, in which one Mahadeo Krishna Apte was sentenced to forty-five days' rigorous imprisonment by the City Magistrate, on a charge of stealing a watch belonging to the postmaster. Apte seemed to be unable to understand the proceedings before the Magistrate and it was impossible to elicit anything like a statement from him. The charge was explained to him by means of signs and he admitted his guilt and was convicted.

Their Lordships ordered the release of the accused and that stated, if possible, his relatives should be communicated with and requested to take charge of the convict. Their Lordships further ordered that the attention of the trying magistrate be called to the provisions of section 341 of the Criminal Procedure Code and to the fact that he was not competent to pass a sentence of imprisonment on the accused before forwarding the proceedings to the High Court.

A WOMAN'S CRUELTY.

Their Lordships, the Hon. the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Shah, disposed of the appeal presented by Bai Jhaver, who was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment by the Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

The accused owed some money to a man, and when pressed for the amount, she enticed a widow named Diwali (20), to her house and induced her to get into a great earthern jar on the pretext that some grain had to be removed from the bottom of it, and then poured boiling oil on her, demanding meanwhile the ornaments on her person. Diwali, it is alleged, agreed to give up the ornaments after she got out of the jar. The accused then poured larger quantities of the boiling oil on Diwali, who struggled hard with the accused and managed to get out of the jar and escape. Diwali died two months later from injuries caused by the boiling oil.

The accused confessed to the crime, but stated that she did it out of jealousy as she suspected that Diwali was on intimate terms with her husband.

Their Lordships rejected the appeal.

THE POLICE COURTS.

THE TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.

Mr. Shapurji Dorabji Saklatwala, personal assistant to Mr. Ratan Tata, managing director of the Taj Mahal Hotel, filed a complaint for cheating and abetment of the same against five persons named Cawasji Edulji Patel and Bapuji Billimoria, two provision contractors, Monsieur Octave Laborde, the chef of the hotel, Framroz Hormasji Garawala, the store, keeper of the hotel, and Kaimud Taju, a butcher in Crawford Market, in the court of Mr. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Campbell, barrister, with Mr. Dady Burjor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Payne, solicitor, with Mr. S. B. Kapadia, appeared for the second accused; while the fifth accused was represented by Mr. Kapadia.

The first two accused are bazaar suppliers under the name of Cowasji Edulji Patel and Co., and it was alleged that they had contracted for the supply of good beef to the Taj Mahal Hotel.

The beef was purchased by the contractors from the fifth accused. The complainant said that he suspected the beef supplied was buffalo beef, which is of inferior quality. It was alleged that buffalo beef was admitted into the hotel with the connivance of the third and fourth accused.

Mr. Payne for the defence pointed out that the agreement did not specify that cow meat alone was to be supplied.

His Worship discharged the accused.

FACTORIES ACT PROSECUTIONS.

The adjourned cases under the Indian Factories Act against the manager and jobber of the Meyer Sassoon Mill and against the manager, spinning master and jobber of the Dawn Mill for the illegal employment of children were heard by Mr. Oliveira, Second Presidency Magistrate, on the 29th instant.

Mr. Boughton Chambers, First Inspector of Factories, prosecuted. The accused in the first case was defended by Mr. Payne and in the second by Mr. De Souza.

In the first case, Dr. Powell gave evidence that the boy in question was over the statutory age for children, a conclusion at which he had gained by the use of X'rays. This was considered conclusive and the accused were acquitted.

In the second case a time-keeper and two jobbers who had not been charged in the plaint were brought before the Court by the manager and charged. They pleaded guilty. The former was fined Rs. 100 and the two latter Rs. 50 each.

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Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.
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BRITISH INDIANS IN CANADA.

DEPUTATION TO INDIA.

Messrs. Nand Singh Sihra, Balwant Singh, Anoph Singh, and Narain Singh, the authorised delegates of the British Indian residents in Canada, who have been for some time in England, calling attention to certain injustices and grievances of which they complain, left London on May 15 by the P. & O. for Bombay, there to lay their case before the community. They have created a very favourable impression in England by the moderation of their views, though it is doubtful if, as yet, they have made much progress.

The chief event in their campaign was a public meeting held on Wednesday, the 14th of May, at Caxton Hall, to hear a statement of their case from them. Sir Mancherjee M. Bhownaggree, who carries some weight in Indian matters at Home, and whose sympathetic personality endears him to all, was in the Chair and the meeting was largely attended.

Letters of regret for inability to attend, owing to their being out of town, were read from Lord Roberts, Lord Crewe, Lord Lamington, Lord Ampthill, and others, and telegrams from several bodies expressing sympathy with the objects of the meeting.

The Chairman, in introducing the Delegates, said that, although the meeting was largely attended, considering that short notice was given, owing to the necessity for the delegates to leave for India next day, they would have had a larger audience and the attendance of many members of Parliament but for the Whitsun Holidays. They had met for the purpose of hearing what the delegates had to say about the difficulties which the British Indian settlers in Canada had to contend against, and the prohibition placed on further immigration there. If, after their case was heard, the meeting came to be of opinion that their grievance was a substantial one, it would be their duty to pass a resolution, asking the Imperial, Canadian, and Indian, Governments to redress it. He did not wish to prejudge the decision of the meeting, but when he complied with the request made to him to take the Chair that evening, he had naturally tried to make himself acquainted with the situation in which British Indians were placed in Canada of which they complained, and he would briefly tell them the conclusion he had arrived at. The number of British Indians in Canada at present was about 4,500, 90 per cent. of whom were of the Sikh community, a race of Indians distinguished for their fine manly qualities who had practically proved their loyalty to the British Crown in battle-fields in various parts of the globe where British interests had to be defended (cheers). He would at once acknowledge that in the first years of their immigration into Canada they were fairly treated by the authorities there, as evidenced by the fact that they had been able to engage themselves in various occupations, in which by their industry, frugality, and temperate habits they had earned a comfortable livelihood, and some of them had even become owners of valuable property. (Cheers). Latterly, however, they had found themselves confronted with certain difficulties, which savoured of unfriendly treatment, and he had a strong suspicion that it was the outcome of the pernicious cry that had gone from the Transvaal to the other British Colonies against the immigration of the Indian subjects of His Majesty. Two orders, Nos. 920 and 926, promulgated under the authority of the Governor-General of Canada on 9th May, 1910, although they did not contain any distinctive mention of British Indians, had the effect of completely preventing their further immigration. The first required that every immigrant should arrive in Canada by a continuous journey from his native country upon a through ticket. Now, there is no direct passenger service between India and Canada nor will any steamship Company in India issue a through ticket to Canada; hence it has been made impossible for any native of India to arrive at Canada under the conditions imposed by that Order. The second Order provided that every Asiatic immigrant should show that he is in actual possession of two hundred dollars, unless he is a native of an Asiatic country with which Canada had a special treaty. The latter clause was intended to exempt the Japanese and the Chinese from the operation of the Order, so that the conclusion is irresistible that it was aimed mainly against Indians (Shame). Now, if these facts cannot be controverted, it is obviously that Canada means to prevent absolutely the entry of a single immigrant from India; and, furthermore, these measures have a tendency, if not a deliberate purpose, to drive even the present settlers out of Canada, because they prevent their wives and children from joining them. He (the speaker) thought the British Indians in Canada had consequently a serious reason to object to measures which inflicted these hardships upon them; and, when the delegates go out to India and tell the people about the situation so created, the unanimous voice of their countrymen will be raised against this fresh attempt to effectually shut them out from a British Colony in which previously they had entry without restriction. (Cheers). He was not without hope that, if the Candian authorities realised the drastic effect of the Orders, they would repeal or modify them. In fact, Mr. Rogers, the Minister of the Interior, had given a solemn pledge on December 5th, 1911, that the complaint made about them, "shall be immediately attended to and settled in a just and straightforward manner." The speaker hoped before long this promise would be acted upon, and said in conclusion "Canada is not a backward Colony filled prevenu with men from the back slums of Europe, It has produced great statesmen like Lord Strathcona, Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Borden. It is bubbling over with the sentiment of Imperial Unity. To-day its people are engaged in offering to His Majesty Dreadnoughts to strengthen the bonds of Empire and security against foreign aggression. These men, when they feel that the effect of the measures to which I have alluded is to deny to 300 millions of their fellow subjects under the same flag the elementary rights of citizenship within the borders of the Empire and place on them the brand of inferiority even to Asiatic subjects of foreign countries, are not likely to fail in doing all they can to preserve the allegiance and loyalty of those millions to the British Crown. If they do this they will contribute to the solidarity and unity of that Empire, of which we all are proud to be members, even more effectually than by placing half-a-dozen Dreadnoughts at the service of our beloved Sovereign." (Loud cheers).

The Delegates then made a statement of their case, after which a resolution was unanimously carried to the effect that in the opinion of the meeting the orders complained of were harsh and unjustifiable, that they operated with special hardship in regard to the wives and families of British Indians already settled in Canada, and that the Secretaries of State for the Colonies and India and the Canadaian Government should be asked to [illegible] which [illegible]

was also passed that the Chairman be requested to send copies of the first resolution to the authorities named.

Several speakers spoke in support of these resolutions, dwelling with emphasis upon certain cases which the delegates had placed before the meeting of the intolerable oppression to which, by virtue of the orders in question, women and children had been subjected.

The meeting, which was most enthusiastic throughout, separated after passing a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman.

The brief statement of their case published by the delegates says:—

Properly speaking it is since the year 1905 that Indians began to immigrate to Canada, and at the present moment there are about 4,500 British Indian Subjects of His Majesty resident in the Dominion of Canada, and almost entirely in the Province of British Columbia. More than half of them are engaged in agriculture, and the remainder, the majority are employed in railroad construction and maintenance, and in factories and lumber mills.

In spite of the various hardships to which they are subjected by the Dominion Government, they, by dint of untiring industry and enterprise and by inherent temperate habits, succeed in making a decent competency for themselves. The authorities in Canada have so far found them to be respectable and peaceful citizens.

Ninety per cent of these settlers are members of the "Sikh Community," several of whom have seen active service in the Indian Army and wear medals awarded for special bravery in the campaigns within and without the limits of India, wherever the British Empire needed them.

Till the year 1907 they were unmolested by the Immigration authorities, but ever since that year, restrictions are imposed upon fresh arrivals from India so that "the door was shut to any more of them "to quote the very words of Brigadier-General Swayne who was Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of British Honduras, and who was at one time an officer in the Indian Army.

With a view to get rid of Indian Settlers in Canada, a scheme was brought about in 1908 to effect the wholesale transportation of Indians to British Honduras. The inclement climate of Honduras and the almost humiliating terms on which the transportation was to take place, made it imperative on Indians to decline in a body this "tempting offer" of General Swayne. The result was that Government had to drop the Transportation Scheme.

Fresh restrictions were then imposed which placed Indians on a lower footing than that occupied by other Oriental Immigrants, Japanese, Chinese, and others, who are not subjects of the British Crown.

The most oppressive restriction which needs immediate repeal is the "Continuous Journey Clause" which excludes Indians from landing in the Dominion of Canada, and is contained in executive order, P.C., 920, promulgated by the Governor-General of Canada on 9th May, 1910. It runs as follows:—

At the Government House at Ottawa, Monday, the 9th day of May, 1910 Present: His Excellency in Council. His Excellency-in-Council is pleased under the authority of Sub-section I of Section 38 of the Immigration Act of 9 and 10 Edward VII., to make and doth hereby make the following regulation:—"From and after the date hereof, the landing in Canada shall be, and the same is hereby prohibited of any immigrants who have come to Canada otherwise than by continous journey from the country of which they are natives or citizens, and upon through tickets purchased in that country or purchased are prepaid in Canada."

(Signed) RODULPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

It is physically impossible for Indians to fulfil the terms of this order, for the very sufficient reasons—(a). that there is no direct steamship service between India and Canada, and (b) that no steamship companies in India will issue through tickets to Canada.

Another unjust restriction which presses heavily upon Indians is contained in the provisions of Order P. C. 926, also of May 9th, 1910:—

At the Government House at Ottawa, Monday, the 9th day of May, 1910. Present: His Excellency in Council. His Excellency-in-Council is pleased, under the authority of Section 37 of the Immigration Act of 9 and 10 Edward VII., to make and doth hereby make the following regulations:—"No immigrant of Asiatic origin shall be permitted to enter Canada unless in actual and personal possession in his or her own right of two hundred dollars, unless such person is a native or subject of an Asiatic country in regard to which special statutory regulations are in force or with which the Government of Canada has made a special treaty agreement, or convention."

(Signed) RODULPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Owing to special treaties with Japan and China, 400 Japanese are admitted yearly on showing that they possess fifty dollars in specie or negotiable securities, and Chinese are admitted without any restriction to their number on payment of a head tax of 500 dollars each. In the case of Indians, this Order becomes wholly inoperative on account of the impossibility, as heretofore stated, of complying with the "Continuous Journey Clause." Consequently it was not surprising that a large number of cases of hardships occurred ever since these vexatious regulations were made.

Mr. Nathu Ram bought a through 3rd class ticket from Calcutta to Vancouver, but at Hong Kong where he had to change the boat he got the 3rd class ticket exchanged for a 2nd class one, on payment of the excess fare. He was not allowed to land because the authorities maintained that he had not a through ticket from Calcutta to Vancouver, with the result that he was made to return by the same boat.

Mr. Hira Singh, an ex-soldier who had settled in Canada, went to India to bring his wife and child. On return he was admitted, but his wife and child were provisionally admitted on producing a cash bond of dols. 1000 (Rs. 3000), pending the decision of their case in the Supreme Court of British Columbia. After three months, they were admitted as an act of grace.

The cases of Mr. Bhag Singh, the President of the "Khalsa Diwan Society," and the "Guru Nanak Mining and Trust Co, Ltd," who had once served in the 10th India, Cavalry and Mr. Balvant Singh, the High Priest of the Sikh Church at Vancouver, and formerly served in the 36th Sikh Infantry, were similar to that of Mr. Hira Singh. It was only after a prolonged and costly litigation that their families were allowed to land in Vancouver, and that too not by right but as an act of grace.

The family of Mr. Hakim Singh, one of the directors of "Guru Nanak's Mining and Trust Company" has been waiting in Hong Kong for the last two years to get a ticket to Vancouver, which the Steamship Companies, who, it is presumed, are acting in pursuance of some private arrangement with the Dominion Government, refuse to issue.

Mr. Hossain Rahim, the Managing Director of "Canada-India Supply Co, Ltd," who had settled in Honolulu, (Hawaian Islands), visited Canada as a tourist. Whilst there, he made up his mind to stay in there, he made up his mind to stay in Canada. The immigration authorities objected and instituted legal proceedings against him, which they, however, both the [illegible]

Mr. Rahim exercised his right of citizenship to vote in the Mayor's election. To nullify his vote, a case was filed, which the authorities afterwards withdrew, for reasons best known to themselves.

Mr. Vishnu Pingle went to study in Canada. He was not allowed to land. He went to Seattle in the United states of America where he was admitted. It is an irony of fate that while the Dominion Government impose unbearable restrictions on Indian Immigrants who are British subjects, foreign governments, like that of America, admit them on showing fifty dollars and after the necessary medical examination.

On December 15th, 1911, Indian Delegates waited on the Hon. R. Rogers, Minister of the Interior at Ottawa, and were formally told by him that part of their representations regarding the admission of their wives and children shall be immediately attended to, and the other parts also settled in a just and straightforward manner." Over a year has elapsed since then, and in spite of several reminders sent to the Canadian Government, no definite settlement has been made, and the Canadian Immigration Law stands in the same ambiguous and objectionable form as it did before. It is impossible for Indians to comply with this vexatious regulation.

ENGLISH POLITICAL LETTER.

(*Continued from page 6.*)

dence covers the years 1805-40 and includes a letter written to the distinguished statesman by his brother, Lord William Russell, which shows how different was the standard of political conduct approved by our grandfathers and that prevailing in the present time. Lord William's letter is dated February 1838, the year of the famous People's Charter which frightened many good people nearly out of their wits—1. Universal suffrage. 2. Vote by ballot. 3. Annual Parliaments. 4. Payment of Members. 5. Abolition of the property qualifications. 6. Equal electoral districts. Lord William writes:—"My dear John,—I cannot tell you how delighted I am at the manly stand you have made against the Ballot, it would, in my opinion, be quite inefficacious as a remedy against bribery and intimidation, and would destroy the characters of Englishmen, certainly of the Liberal Party. What pitiful figures we should cut, sneaking up to the ballot box, looking with fear to the right and the left, and dropping in our paper, the contents of which we are afraid or ashamed to acknowledge. While the Tory comes forward like a man and like an Englishman, and says openly and fearlessly who he votes for. I would rather never give a vote than give a concealed vote—the desire to conceal the votes is a bad sign of the times. However, you have done good service in preventing us from being hypocrites, and I thank you. In these days I doubt if half a dozen persons including Lord Halsbury and Lord Wemyss, could be found to endorse the above views about a system that all of us, Conservatives and Liberals, regard as quite right and proper, though we do still permit canvassing with the supposed secrecy of the ballot box."

OLLA PODRIDA.

"Bengalese" we are familiar with in the columns of certain London papers, but "Hindustanese" is new to me. It occurs at least twice in the account of the Caxton Hall meeting referred to above, that appears in the *Westminster Gazette*. The report is headed "Special to the *Westminster Gazette*." Very special!

Father Bernard Vaughan, who must always be in the limelight, tells the following story of an experience in Paris,—A Suffragette rushed at him, screaming, "Tell Bobs the Army will never be right till you give women more liberty." "Tell mothers," replied Father Vaughan, "the Army will never be right till they give us more infantry." Apart from the questionable taste of Canon Bernard Vaughan's reply to the Suffragette, I am not sure that the advice it embodies is sound; we have perhaps rather too much infantry—female infantry at all events. If this were not so, we might never have had feminine Fenians. A cynical friend of mine has promised to join the Eugenists when they make female infanticide a part of their fantastic creed.

The Bishop of Salisbury, speaking at Marlborough, the other day, mentioned that he had received a letter from a well-known firm of agents wanting to know whether he was prepared to sell his palace at Salisbury, as they had a wealthy client who wised to buy it. "The answer was obvious," added the Bishop, "I told them that if they were prepared to include the Cathedral as a little extra, then I migt possibly consider it." Why not? An English cathedral as the private chapel of a Yankee millionaire would be decidedly piquant.

Apropos of the extension of the Prince of Wale's pupilage at Oxford the following story has obtained circulation:—

"When undergraduates ask their friends to dinner and the theatre," says the writer, "it is understood that each person pays his own shot. One day a Magdalen man, meeting the Prince of Wales, asked him to join his forthcoming party, to dine and to play.

"'I should love to go,' said his Royal Highness, 'but the fact is, I haven't got the three shillings!'

"'Then why don't you write home for some money?' said his friend.

"'I have,' replied the Prince, 'but mother says I must make what I have do till the end of the term.'"

Delicious but probably a pure invention.

In the "Times" of Monday appeared the following:—"Mr. G. K. Gokhale, who arrived in London with other members of the Indian Public Services Commission a week ago, has gone into a nursing home to undergo a course of special treatment on account of ear trouble."

For once the "Times" was a day behind the fair. When the above paragraph was published, Mr. Gokhale had left the nursing home, where he stayed only about a week. The operation for the ear trouble which at one time it was thought might be required, is now found to be unnecessary and he is now very much better. In fact, when I saw him two or three hours ago, he was, I thought, looking very well indeed.

Among the passengers by to-day "City of York" from Karachi are Sir Louis Dane, retiring It. Governor of the Punjab, and the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. M. De. P. Webb.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOXING IN POONA.

SEVERAL VERY CLOSE FIGHTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, May 30.

A long programme, which produced several more than usually close fights necessitating extra rounds, was the chief feature of the third night's boxing at the Loyal North Lancashire's tournament. Some good men naturally met in the second rounds of the several weights, and though there were fewer knock-outs, the fighting all round was of a higher order.

Open Welter, (2nd round.)—Pte. Peduzzi, L. N. L. beat Pte. Locks, Middlesex. Peduzzi, who was quicker and neater with the mittens won on points.

Open Feathers (1st round.)—Pte. Parr, L. N. beat Pte. Cook, 43rd L. I. The fight was fairly level during the first two rounds, but in the third Parr's repeated jabs with the right won him the fight.

Open Feathers, (2nd round.)—Pte. Barnes, Norfolks, beat Pte Russell, L. N. L. on points after a busy three rounds

Open Middles. (2nd round,)—Pte Kinnard. L. N. L. beat Pte. Oakes, 43rd L. I. After a contest, which went the full number of rounds, Oakes being much the worse for wear after it.

Novices Middle Weight, (regiment).—Lce.-Col Turner, C. Coy. beat Lce-Cpl Munday, C. Coy. after a ding dong fight, in which Turner did most of the attacking.

Open Novices Light Weights (2nd Round—Gunner Phipps, 81st Battery, beat Pte. Green, Middlesex. A level two rounds was followed by a third, in which Phipps made it evident that he was the better man.

Open Feathers, (2nd round.)—Pte. Simpson, 43rd L. I. beat Lce-Cpl Tatam, 43rd L. I. on points after a full time contest, in which he had the best of the exchanges.

Open Light Weight (2nd round.)—Pte. Paul, Dorsets, knocked out Pte. Paxton of the same regiment in the second round after a rapid succession of exchanges

10 round contest, (light weight)—Pte. Hudson, L. N. L. beat Bugler Barker, 43rd L. I. Hudson forced the fight ng from the beginning, and nearly had Barker out in the second round. Barker was badly winded and was counted out in the sixth round.

Open Middle-Weights (2nd round)—A good fight between Pte. Wooton, Middlesex, and Pte. Rudd of the same regiment ended after some level exchanges in a verdict for the former on points.

Feather Weights, (2nd round)—Another very even fight between Pte. Tilbury, 43rd L. I. and Pte. Cross, Middlesex, necessitating an extra round, ended in favour of Cross on points.

Open Light-Weights (2nd round).—The fight between Pte. Mskins, L. N. and Pte. Painting, 43rd L. I. turned out an exceptionally good affair, Painting kutting up an excellent fight. An extra round was decided on, at the end of which Makins, who did most of the leading, was declared the winner.

Feather-Weights (2nd round).—Pte O'Reefe, Middlesex, beat Pte. Stephard, Dorsets, after a smart set to, both men hitting hard and requiring an extra round to decide the issue.

Open Middles, (2nd round).—Pte. Peduzzi, L. N. L. beat Gunner Ferris, 82nd Battery. This was Pedduzzi's second appearance and he gave another good account of himself, winning on points after a very level fight.

Open Feathers, (2nd round).—A close and interesting scrap between Pte. Duffy, L. N. L. and Pte. Baker, Middlesex Rgt. ended very nearly at the second round, when Baker was twice floored. He was able to go at it again in the last round, but the fight was Duffy's on points.

Open Welter, (2nd round).—Pte. Wren, Dorsets, beat Pte. Stannard, Norfolks, after a slogging match, in which the exchanges were fairly equal.

SPORT AT HOME.

RACING.

The Kempton Park "Jubilee" Meeting was begun on May 9. The Stewards' Handicap was won by Sir W. Cooke's Hornet's Beauty, the Kenton Maiden Three-Year-Old Plate by Mr. G. Robinson's San Stefano, and the Waldegrave High-Weight Handicap Plate by Mr. C. Wadia's Fiz-Yama. Mr. E. Hulton's Siller finished first in the Spring Two-Year-Old Plate, but was disqualified, and the race went to Mr. Hall Walker's White Man. The meeting was concluded on May 10, when the Kempton Park Great "Jubilee" Handicap was unexpectedly won by Mr. Hall Walker's Absolute; Mr. A. F. Basset's Falana Hill was second, and Mr. P. F. Heybourn's Cigar third.

At the holiday meeting at Hurst Park on May 12 the Whitsuntide Plate was won by Mr. W. Hall Walker's Great Spoft, Lord Rosebery's Sanquhar was second, and Mr. L. Neumann's Albion third. Mr P. Nelke's Outram won the Holiday Handicap, with Mr. W. R. Wyndham's Matelot second and Mr. G. A Prenties Shot Grass third. On May 13 Lord Derby's Light Brigade won the Hurst Park Yealing Plate Mr. P. Broome's Aldegond was second and Mr. A Cunliffe's Mickey Free third. The Three-Year-Old Maiden Plate was won by Lde Rothschilds Lonana the Durham Handicap by T Edges Pearldiver, and the Maiden Two-Year-Old Plate by Mr. P. Ralli's Calgary.

The Manchester Whitsuntide Meeting was begun on may 14 The Carlton Plate was won by Mr. P. Fitzgerald's Aghdoe, the Castle Irwell Handicap by Mr. W. Wyndham's Cullen Castle, the Stamford Three-Year-Old Handicap by Mr. A. Sadler jun.'s Ros Comain, and the Trial Handicap by mr. L. Brassey's Luxembourg.

CRICKET.

Cambridge University beat Middlesex, at Cambridge on May 9, by 9 wickets. In the Middlesex second innings the Hon. H.G.H. Mulholland took five wickets for nine runs. Rain prevented any play at Lord's or at the Oval.

There was some remarkable bowling in the Surrey v. Northamptonshire match, which ended in a draw, at the Oval on May 10. For Surrey, W. C. Smith took ten wickets for fifty-five runs and Rushby six for thirty-three, and for Northamptonshire Thomps n took nine wickets for thirty-eight and Mr. S. G. Smith seven for fifty-one.

Rain seriously interfered with cricket on May 12, but play was possible in six out of the eight matches. At Lor's, Hampshire scored fifty-one runs against Middlesex before play was abandoned for the day. Tarrant took seven wickets for twenty-seven runs.—At Leyton Essex scored seventy-eight and Derbyshire 177 for nine wickets (Mr. L. Oliver fifty-two). In the Essex innings Slater took four wickets for one run.—In the match between Yorkshire and Lancashire, at Old Trafford, Yorkshire made seventy-four, Heaptaking six wickets for sixteen runs and Lancashire scored thirty-four for [illegible] wickets [illegible]

dismissed Surrey, at Nottingham, for sixty-six, and had scored sixty-eight for three wickets before the close.

Middlesex beat Hampshire by an innings and thirty-six runs at Lord's, on May 13. In the Middlesex innings Mr. H. Heaketh-Prichard took seven wickets for thirty-eight runs, and in the Hampshire second innings Tarrant took eight wickets for twenty.—Lancashire beat Yorkshire, at Old Trafford, by an innings and three runs. In the Yorkshire second innings Heap took five wickets or twenty-three and Dean four for twenty-nine.—At Leyton, Derbyshire beat Essex by nine wickets.—In the match between Sussex and Kent, at Brighton, Sussex scored 141 runs in the first innings, and Kent 108 for one wicket (Seymour fifty-seven, not out).—Nottinghamshire continue their first innings against Surrey, at Nottingham, and scored 175 runs. In their second innings Surrey made 204 for eight wickets (Hobbs sixty-nine and Hayward sixty-four).

Nottinghamshire beat Surrey, at Trent Bridge, on May 14, by four wickets. Surrey completed their second innings for 235 runs and Nottinghamshire made 129 for six-wickets. (J. Gunn fifty-two not out).—At Brighton Kent beat Sussex by nine wickets. Kent finished their first innings and scored 207 (Seymour sisty-eight) and in the second innings sussex made 101 and Kent thirty-six for one wicket.—The match between Worcestershire and Warwickshire at Dudley, ended in a drawn game. Worcestershire declared their second innings closed at 192 for nine wickets (Mr. H. K. Foster fifty-eight), and Warwickshire who wanted 269 runs to win made 253 for four wickets (Smith sixty-six) before stumps were drawn.

GOLF.

Two exhibition matches were played on the North Middlesex Club's course at Whetstone on May, 10. In the morning Ray and Vardon played a match which ended all square; in a four ball match in the afternoon Ray and his partner, C, Ralph Smith (West Middlesex), beat Vardom and P. G. Wyatt, the local professional, by 2 holes up and 1 to play. The golf on the whole was of a very high order. Heavy rain had fallen overnight, and the course was very soft.

In the match on May 10 for the captain's prize of the Royal Cinque Ports Club Mr. A. F. Bristowe (75) tied with Mr. L. Jezzi (75).

Mr. H. W. Beveridge accomplished a fine performance at Deal on May 13, when the Royal Cinque Ports Club's Whitsuntide meeting was continued. In spite of a strong northeasterly wind and a lengthened course he won the Scratch Challenge Cup and Gold Medal with returns of 71 71 142. His round of seventy-one qualised his own "record" for the course, and the aggregate was a "record for thirty six-holes.

At the great Yarmouth and Cister Club's Whitsuntide meeting on May 12 the great Yarmouth badge and memento, the prize for the best score under handicap and the Lacon Cup were all won by Mr. W. R. Dix with a return of 79—7=72.

The Whitsuntide meeting of the Royal Cromer Club was continued on May 13, when the Bond Cabbell Cup (scratch) was won by Mr. C. V. Fisher-Rowe with a score of 81, Dr. E. Canny Ryall own the prize for the best score under handicap with a return of 88—12 11 76. The prize for the best nine holes home was won by Mr. C. A. M. Cator with 40—3 1-2 36 1-2, and the Long Handicap Prize by Mr. J. T. Argent with 93—15 81. The Captain's Prize for best two scores at the three meeting was won by Mr. C. V. Fisher-Rowe with returns of 76—4 72 and 81—2 79, total, 151.

The final round of the singles tournament for the Summer Cup of the Royal St. George's Club was played at Sandwich on May 14. Mr. H. W. Forster, M.P. (...1), who received two strokes, was the winner, but it was only by a put on the eighteenth green that he beat the Hon. Michael Scott (4).

The Whitsuntide Meeting of the Royal North Devon Club was continued at Westward Ho on May 14, when there was a tie for the King Edward VII. medal between Mr. E. W. Howland Capt. Hinde, each with 82. Mr. E. W. Howe won the Gossett Gold Brooch with a return of 82, scratch 82.

A FRIGHTENED CONSTABLE.

WILD RUSH FROM A FOOTBALL FIELD.

The "Statesman" records the following amusing incident:—

A constable, attached to the Calcutta Reserve Force at Lal Bazar, made a complaint against some unknown members of the Sovabazar Club, for assaulting him in the execution of his office. It transpired that a football match was in progress on the Sovabazar ground between the latter club and the College branch of the Y. M. C. A. There was a fairly good gathering and the constable walked across the field while play was in progress. The ball had been kicked to a good height, and in its descent bounded on the head of the constable, knocking off his turban. The players on both sides ran in the direction of the ball, when the constable looking round and seeing this and evidently under the impression that the players were rushing for him, made for the local thana where he reported the matter. An inspector appeared on the scene with the constable when the latter promptly identified a leading member of the Sovabazar Club as one of his assailants, but it subsequently transpired that this person was not on the maidan when the affair happened. The incident caused no little amusement among the players and the spectators. The matter came up for decision before Captain A. P. Wodehouse, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Park Street, when the case was entered as a mistake of facts and no further action was taken.

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CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

Mr. Mitra, Assistant Secretary, Finance Department, Government of India, will proceed to England as witness before the Finance Commission.

Shipping agents in Karachi have had their attention drawn to complaints of thefts of piece-goods "en route" from Bombay to Karachi by sea.

The "Sind Gazette's" correspondent at Sukkur reports the failure of a third merchant there, and suggests that something like an epidemic of failures may possibly be impending.

A vernacular paper of Mirpur Khas writes that a marriage is shortly to take place in Mithi, Thar and Parkar District, in which the bridegroom is 30 years of age and the bride is under 4 years old.

A Motorists' Association for the United Provinces is being advocated, the object being to hold yearly conferences on different questions connected with motoring and to arrange for the supplies of accessories.

The Darjeeling Gymkhana Amateur Dramatic Club will produce "Lady Frederick" on the 29th, 30th, and 31st instant. The cast includes the well-known amateurs, Mrs. Macpherson and Mrs. Daly.

Accommodation is now being provided for a second Indian cavalry regiment at Lucknow, so that there will presently be a cavalry brigade at that station. Jacobabad will cease, in consequence, to be a cavalry station, and there will be little regret at its abandonment in military circles.

The Ceylon papers report the death of Mr. James Westland, the veteran planter, of Gammaduwa, and one of the pioneers of the prosperous planting industry of the island, for he first went to Ceylon as long ago as 1869. He took a great and unremitting interest in planting politics and his vehement opposition to the Tea Cess is still remembered in planting circles. His health failed in recent years, forcing him to take voyages to Australia and New Zealand and also to England to recuperate.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber of Karach has brought to notice that large quantities of produce have accumulated at Agra, Hathras, Khurja. Kainganj and Kamalganj, awaiting despatch to Karachi, which the railways concerned refuse to undertake. The Indian Chamber has telegraphed to the Railway Board asking that immediate steps may be taken to clear up the congestion at the stations in question. Evidently the Indian Chamber, which is an entirely new body, has got into harness and is already engaged in useful activities.

Commander C. R. Low, whose letter to the "Times," on the 50th anniversary of the abolition of the Indian Navy attracted much attention, has presented to the United Service Club in Pall Mall the autograph report written by the late General Wolseley in the trenches before Sebastopol on July 9th, 1855, and it is being placed in a special glass case. Lord Wolseley and Commander Low were lifelong friends. The veteran historian of the Indian Navy is leaving Christchurch, Hants where he has resided for some years, to settle in Kensington.

Burma's maritime trade has broken records in every direction, its total value exceeding that of the previous year, which itself established a record, by Rs. 11½ crores, or nearly 18 per cent. Leaving out of account treasure and Government stores, the value of private merchandise imported and exported exceeded that of the year before, the previous best, by Rs. 8,88·9 lakhs or 15·4 per cent. The advance was equally marked in exports and in imports. Rangoon's share of the foreign trade showed a slight decline due, probably, to difficulties of shipment and increasing port charges.

In the course of correspondence in a contemporary on soldiers in India the following appeared:—Though a woman and always alone in my wanderings, having gone from Kashmir to Tuticorin, I have never had a word of impertinence from "Mr. Atkins." On the contrary, I have been glad to appeal for help to one of them once or twice when in an awkward situation, and have always found them courteous and behaving like the gentlemen they are. In Africa or elsewhere it was the same. Instead of grumbling about them, we should think how much we are in their debt. They even provide us with amusement in the way of bands. What do we do in return? Do people ever think how lonely it must be out here for a great many of the soldiers during their time off, with scarcely anywhere to go, or any friends to meet? I once knew an American lady and gentleman, up country, who used to invite a number of them to come and play tennis a week. It was such a success that I have often wondered why more people could not follow their example.

The "Madras Mail" says:—On the night of the 6th-17th December a dacoity was committed in the house of one Shamdas, a Khatri of the village Mehlu in the Attock District, in which his son also was killed. The dacoits were armed with rifles and pistols and warned the people against coming near. Notwithstanding these threats, Data, son of Muse, a shoemaker, a neighbour, climbed on to the roof of the house and, calling upon the villagers to help, attempted to seize the dacoits. He was shot dead. He leaves a widow and two daughters and a son named Muhammad Tufail. The family is in straitened circumstances. Arrangements have been made for the payment of Rs. 375 to the family. Some suitable ceremonial occasion will be taken to present the money.

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DEPARTURES.

PER S. S. "MANTUA" MAY 31.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Mantua" sails to-day for Marseilles and Europe with the following passengers:—

Allen, Mr W P
Anand Kumar, Mr
Anderson, Mr W M
Arthur, Sir Allen
Asatana, Mr B Sahai
Bader, Mrs F R, child and infant
Barclay, Mr E H
Bartholomew, Miss
Beresford, Miss B
Blackburn, Mr T
Blackham, Mr
Blythe, Mr D
Bomanji, Mr J E
Borade Captain N G
Brack, Mrs
Bradshaw, Mr J P
Buddensaig, Mr G
Brown, Mrs E H
Burton, Mr G P
Cairnes, Mr W E P
Campagnac, Mr W
Campagnac, Mrs and infant
Campbell, R I M, Lt C Rgs
Candler, Mr A P
Capper, Mr P
Carter, Mr H E
Carter, Mrs C Bonham
Cheetham, Mr W
Chowdhuri, Mr S N
Cooch Behar, Prince Jitendr of
Corsellis, Mr W
Cox, Mr
Crawford, Mr M M
Crimmin, Lt-Col J
Crimmin, Mrs and two children
Cripps, Col A W
Cripps, Mr E J
Crocker, Lt-Col G D
Cunningham, Mr J
Dalal, Mrs Dadiba
Dart, Miss
Davies, Mr J
Denne, Mr G F A
de Levingne, Mrs
de Lubersac, Mr J
Dhar, Mr D M
Dickshaw, Mrs R D
Dorabjee, Mr N R
Dott, Mr A S
Douglas, Lt-Col J A
Dunlop, Mr A
Durandas, Mr M
Evans, Mr J H
Fanshawe, C B, Brig-Gen H
Fowler, Col C A
Fox, Major, R V
Foxton, Miss
Goldsmith, Dr B K
Grant, Mr T S
Grey, Mr J E
Grossman, Mr Wm
Gunn, Mrs and infant
Gupta, Mr S
Haig, Lt Col Neil
Harris, Mr W
Havelock, Mr B A J
Herbert, Mr A G and Mrs
Hobson, Mr J C
Hodson, Captain V C P
Holmes, Mr B W and Mrs
Hopkinson, Mr C W
Hunter, Mr P and Mrs
Huntington, Miss
Inglis, Major W D
Jago, Mr K J
Jenkins Revd, R Owen Mrs and infant
Johnson, Mr C H G
Karti, Mr P S
Keily, Mrs
Kettlewell, Major A M
King, Major S W and Mrs
Kirby, Mr L
Lakin, Mr H H
Lakin, Mrs and infant
Lawrence, Mr E G and Mrs
Leslie, Mr W
Leslie, Miss
Leslie, Miss G M
Lobb, Mr C
Lumsden, Mrs P J
Macnab, Lt-Col Colin
Mahalaxmiwaliah, Mr P D
Mason, Mrs C D T
May, Mr and Mrs J
McClintock, Maj R L and Mrs
McPherson, Mrs G
Mercer, Mr
Modi, Mr J H
Molle, Mr Ernest
Morrow, Mr C T and Mrs
Murray, Mr G W
Myers, Miss A
Myline, Mr Ernest
Narendranath, Dewan Bahadur
Narendranath, Mrs
Nisbet, Mr J
Orr, Mr W
Ormsby, Mrs
Patel, Mr P V and Mrs
Patel, Mrs T V
Peyton, Mr W H
Phillips, Mr G A
Pinnton, Lt G H
Porch r, Capt C G
Port, Mr
Powell, Mr C E
Pringle, Miss G W
Puthm Mr
Quin, Mr W myes
Ritt, Mrs
Rutt, Miss
Read, Mr G O C
Rigby, R A M C Capt CM
Rimmer, Mr
Roe n, Mr T
Sevadjian, Mr M
Sillem, Lt-Col I A F
Sinclair, Mrs R L
Slater, Mr J Sanders and Mrs
Smith, Mrs H D
Sommerfeld, Mr A
Stansfeld, Lt-Col J R and Mrs
Stansfeld, Miss
Stanyon, Mr H J
Stewart, Brig-Genl
Stewart, Mr T
Suttie, Mrs P E
Swinehart, Mr P H and Mrs
Taggart, Mr W Scott
Thurman, Mr W A
Tood, Mr
Todd, Mrs, child and infant
Topalia, Mr A B
Traylen, Mrs and three children
Traylen, Miss
Vakeel, Mr F H
Vivian, Mr F G J and Mrs
Wadia, Mr K D and Mrs
Waterfield, Lt-Col A C M
Webb, Mr G A
Webb, Mr N G
Webb, Mrs G
Weston, Mr N E
Whyte, Lt Col J F
Wild, Mr A C
Willoughby, Lt-Col M E
Wilson, Mr J and Mrs
Young, Mr F

PER S. S. "CLEOPATRA" MAY 31.

List of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice via intermediate ports, per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Cleopatra" to-day from the Victoria Dock No. 1. The Medical Inspection of the Saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock Shed No. 1 at 4 P.M. sharp. Deck passengers and Native servants must be present at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit, at 2-30 P.M.:—

Anderson, Miss C H
Blum, Mr I
Boese, Revd H
Bonacini, Mr H S R
Brett, Mrs M T
Brett, Miss
Bridge, Mr J H
Buchanan, Mr J H
Bueler, Mr L
Chadwick, Mr F W
Clements, Mr S
Clark, Mr W Lyn
Cobbay, Capt C C
Creighton, Mr
Cunningham, Mr and Mrs J W
Davis, Mr and Mrs K K

BY THE MAIL.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S AFFAIRS.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

An admirable programme has been mapped out for the next motor-car tour of the King and Queen through Lancashire in July. Their Majesties have made motor-car journeys during the last twelve months through three industrial areas—South Wales, the West Riding and the Potteries, but the fourth will be the most ambitious and comprehensive of the series. The Lancashire visit will occupy eight days, from Monday, July 7, to Monday July 14 inclusive. Two days will be given to State visits to Liverpool and Manchester. On the Sunday Their Majesties will be present at a church parade of Territorials in Liverpool. On the remaining five days the King and Queen will go on motor-car tours, as the guests of Lord Derby, through the greater part of Lancashire. They will drive through virtually every industrial district in the county with the exception of Lancaster, which the King visited last August. Presentations will be made in most of the towns visited, but there will be no addresses. The Secretary of the Admiralty has informed the Lord Mayor of Liverpool that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have arranged for His Majesty's ships "Lancaster" and "Liverpool" to arrive in the Mersey on July 10 for the opening of the Gladstone Dock by the King on the following day. The warships will leave again on the 12th.

Mr. and Mrs. Asquith, Mr. and Mrs. Churchill, Rear-Admiral Moore, and Mr. J. E. Masterton Smith, and Mr. Edward Marsh, private secretaries to the First Lord of the Admiralty, left Victoria on May 9 for Dover and Calais, on their way to Venice to embark in the Admiralty yacht 'Enchantress" for a cruise in the Mediterranean, from which they will return at the end of the month. The purpose of the voyage is to make an official inspection of the naval establishments at Malta. A Reuter telegram from Venice states that Mr. and Mrs. Asquith and Miss Asquith, Mr. and Mrs. Churchill, and Rear-Admiral Moore, arrived there on May 10 at 5 p.m., and were welcomed at the station by the British Consul. The party went on board the Admiralty yacht "Enchantress". Mr Asquith, with the members of his party, on May 11 received on board the "Enchantress" the Prefect of Venice, who greeted him in the name of the Government, the Mayor, Count Grimani, and Admiral Garelli, the commander of the naval dockyard, who welcomed the visitors in the name of the Minister of Marine and the Italian fleet. The ladies of the party spent part of the day sightseeing. The "Enchantress" left at 6 p.m. in splendid weather.

Mr. D. W. Evans, general Director of the "King Edward Welsh National Memorial," purchased on May 9, at a sale held at Brecon the picturesque estate and mansion known as "Pontywal Hall" for 15,6 0£, and announced, amid cheers, that the mansion would be used as a sanatorium for the treatment of consumptive patients in Breconshire and Radnorshire. The house stands 600 feet above sea-level and commands a fine view.

In the Altrincham Division, nominations take place on May 20, and polling on May 28. The candidates are: Mr. G. C. Hamilton (U.) and the Hon. L. Kay-Shuttleworth (L.). At the last election the Unionist majority was 119.

Polling takes place at Newmarket to-day, May 16. The candidates are Mr. J. C. Denison-Pender (U.), and Mr. George Nicholls (L.). The Liberal majority at the last election was 399.

An important announcement was made on May 10 at the annual meeting of the Mid Cumberland Unionist Association at Keswick as to the Speaker's intentions with regard to his continuance in office. Mr. Thomas Hartley, Armathwaite Hall, who presided, said their member, Mr. Lowther, maintained good health. He would like to read to the meeting a portion of a letter he had received recently from the speaker, in which, alluding to the position of affairs, he said:—"I hope to go on to the end of this Parliament, which will run, I guess, to the autumn of 1914 or to the spring of 1915. If it should terminate before, then I shall be under the necessity of seeking re-election once more, as I feel I ought to serve about ten years before I can fairly claim to retire."

The text is issued of the Bill introduced by the Attorney-General: "To indemnify and relieve Sir Stuart Montagu Samuel, baronet, from any penal consequences which he may have incurred or suffered by sitting or voting as a member of the House of Commons during a time when a firm in which he was a partner were executing, holding, or enjoying a contract, agreement, or commission made or entered into with the Secretary of State for India in Council and for purposes incidental thereto." The Bill enacts that: "(1) Sir Stuart Montagu Samuel, baronet, shall be and, is, hereby indemnified, freed, and discharged, from and against all forfeitures incapacities, or other penal consequences whatsoever (if any) incurred by him, by sitting or voting as a member of the House of Commons during a time when a firm in which he was a partner were executing, holding, or enjoying a contract agreement, or commission made or entered into with the Secretary of State for India in Council; Provided that the said Sir Stuart Montagu Samuel shall be liable to pay to any person, who has before the eighth day of May nineteen hundred and thirteen commenced any proceedings for forfeitures or penalties incurred by the said Sir Stuart Montagu Samuel, by sitting or voting as aforesaid, any costs which that person may have incurred in respect of those proceedings before the said eighth day of May, such cost, to be taxed as between solicitor and client, subject, however, to any order which the Court, having cognisance of the proceedings, may make either as to the payment of the costs or as to the scale or taxation. (2) If any person has before the passing of this Act recovered any forfeiture or penalty against the said Sir Stuart Montagu Samuel for sitting or voting as aforesaid, the amount of the forfeitures or penalties so recovered and paid shall be deemed to be a debt due to the said Sir Stuart Montagu Samuel from the person to whom that amount has been paid. (3) This Act may be cited as the Sir Stuart Montagu Samuel Indemnity Act, 1913." Mr. W. Thorne and Mr. Ginnell have given notice that they will move the rejection of the Bill. Lord Hugh Cecil has given notice to move: "That this House, while willing that Sir Stuart Montagu Samuel should be indemnified from the exaggerated penalty which he has legally incurred, is yet of opinion that he should pay some moderate penalty appropriate to the negligence of which he has been guilty, and that the common informer should receive, in conformity with the policy of the law, a sufficient reward for his vigilance and activity, and declines, therefore, to assent to this Bill."

After the meeting which Mr. McKenna is to address at Holyhead on May 23, Disestablishment meetings will be held at Cardiff and Wrexham. Arrangements are being made for the attendance of 200,000 people at Cardiff. The Chancellor of the Exchequer will attend both meetings. The deputation which recently waited on Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. McKenna and the Welsh Party are said to be quite satisfied with assurances that the Government will make no further concession in any circumstances.

The Bishop of St. Davids, in a Welsh address at an open-air meeting at Ystrad, Cardiganshire, on May 12, discussed what he described as the gains and losses of the new situation recently created by the concentration of all the energies of the Welsh supporters of Mr. McKenna's Bill upon the thorough secularisation of all ancient Welsh religious endowments and their refusal to accept a Bill which was supposed to embody the two principles of the liberation of the Church from State control and religious equality if any fragment of those endowments are left to the sacred purpose for which they were given as a memorial of ancient Welsh piety. He said that this new departure had been taken in a panic; because, as the Chairman of the Welsh Parliamentary Party had said, the Bill had met both in Parliament and in the country with "the determined objection of a section of the Liberal Party and the lukewarmness of nearly the whole." The preference of tactics to principles involved in this change of front was not likely to commend a mean little Bill to the Welsh people's love of religion. The main appeal of the supporters of the Bill these last two years had been to Welsh traditionalism, which combined a wholesome respect for the religious fervour of their fathers' high ideals with a mechanical adherence in the new circumstances of a new Wales to the particular opinions formed in very different circumstances forty years ago for the attainment of those high ideals. The change of front recently affected by the Welsh supporters of the Bill cleared the air. Those, who failed to distinguish between changeless ideals and changeable opinions, could not fail to see soon that both the ideals and the opinions of their fathers had been alike put out of sight in the background by those who now staked the fate of the Bill upon the cry of "no concessions." It was the wisdom, as well as the duty of Churchmen, to meet this change of front with steadfast loyalty to the three great religious principles upon which they had taken their stand against the Bill. What "no compromise" meant was to hold fast their principles while their opponents in their cry of "no concessions" were running away from the two principles upon which they had gained for the Bill the support of many thousands of thoughtful Welsh Nonconformists who abhorred the secularisation of religious endowments.

The Hon. T. C. Agar-Robartes, M.P., for Mid-Cornwall, met the delegates for the division at the annual conference at Newquay on May 12. In the course of his speech he referred to the attitude he had taken in regard to Home Rule, and expressed his sincere opinion that it would not bring peace or prosperity to Ireland, but the sword. In his opinion it was only by force that they would be able to set up an Irish Parliament. He had never admitted the right of a minority to dictate terms to a majority, but he did admit the right of the minority in Ireland to be left out of that scheme if they wished it, in view of the hatred which they had always possessed in regard to the Church of Rome.

A "Primrose League" demonstration was held on May 10 at Weston Park, Shifnal, the seat of the Earl of Bradford, who presided. Among the speakers was the Earl of Dartmouth, who said he regretted that the Liberal Party were making capital out of the question of National Service. To do so was mean beyond even the present Government's standard of meanness. Half the time of the Government was spent in apologising to the Radical Party for existence of the empire and the other half in apologising to the empire for the existence of the Radical Party.

In consequence of a division of opinion among the Labour members regarding the advisability of supporting the Government's Plural Voting Bill it has been decided by the officials to withdraw the obligation to vote together, and each individual member of the party will be free to vote as he thinks fit on future stages of the measure. This will enable the Socialist members of the party who desire to vote against the "Plural Voting Bill" as a protest against refusal of votes for women to do so without being punished for disloyalty to the party.

The second annual conference of the British Socialist Party opened on May 10 in Blackpool. There was a full attendance. Mr. Dan Irving, of Burnley, was elected chairman. The chairman, in his opening address, said it was the most disappointing and dispiriting commencement of a congress that he had ever known. He regretted that the movement had not made more progress. In the course of a discussion on rules there was considerable disorder. The chairman called upon delegates not to behave like black-guards. The delegates retorted that they were "comrades, not dogs," and continued to shout and to gesticulate. The report of the executive was considered at length. On May 11 the conference was continued, and again there was much disorder. Resolutions were submitted to remove the chairman and his deputy from their chair, but both motions were defeated. On May 12 there was again considerable disagreement among the delegates, which led to further scenes of disorder. Mr. Hyndman said Socialists would have seriously to consider the action of Lord Haldane and Mr. Pease, whose object was to strengthen secondary private schools by a subsidy, and strengthen them against the working people. They saw that administrative posts must be filled, and by people sufficiently educated, and there could not be found in the working classes those who were sufficiently educated. Socialists should also demand that religion be excluded from the schools, because religion was one of the most fatal forms of education. A resolution on Socialist lines was subsequently carried. A motion was carried protesting against the Government's treatment of women who were fighting for their political rights. A delegate who expressed admiration of the splendid work the women were doing was loudly cheered. A motion was also agreed to in favour of the establishment of more Socialists Sunday schools. The conference concluded by Mr. Hyndman denouncing the Liberal Party as having been absolutely false to their trust and with playing into the hands of the capitalist class.

A mysterious fire occurred at Beckenham, which had already been the scene of suffragist outrage, on May 10, by which considerable damage was done to a large house, though in this case there is no absolute evidence that it is attributable to the militant section of the suffragists. The house concerned is the Chestnuts, a large building of seventeen rooms standing in its own grounds at Gwydor Road, and the property of Mrs. R. Campbell, of Cymra House, Scarborough.

The week-end has witnessed a recrudescence of outrage by—or attributed to—the militant suffragists. Two houses have been destroyed by fire, one a very fine building at Dundee, the damage to which is estimated at £20,000. An unsuccessful attempt has been made on another; an explosion in Cambridge University football pavilion is thought to have been caused maliciously and from various parts of the country report of discoveries of what purport to be explosive machines are to hand. One arrest has been made in the case of an alleged attempt on a Dublin theatre. In this case there is at present nothing to connect the accused with the suffragist movement.

There was a renewal of disorder in Hyde Park on May 11, owing to attempt on behalf of the Men's League for Women's Suffrage to hold meetings there. During the afternoon several arrests were made.

The fine white marble statue of the fourteenth Earl of Derby in Miller Park, Preston, which is over twenty feet high, was found on May 11 to have been sprayed with a black liquid like diluted tar. The statue was erected by the people of Lancashire in recognition of Lord Derby's services to the county in raising funds for the relief of the suffering during the great cotton panic. On a rose tree near the statue was a luggage label bearing a newspaper-cutting of a speech on 'woman suffrage,' with the headline, "Can the Government yield to force?"

A canvass of the constituencies of North St. Pancras and Worcester, taken by postcard, shows that in North St. Pancras 3,387 electors are against 'woman suffrage,' and 1,119 in favour of it. Of the women voters in North St. Pancras, 378 are against the proposal and 200 for it, In Worcester, 4,070 electors are against woman suffrage and 1,204 in its favour; 488 women voters in Worcester are against the suffrage and 307 in its favour. Both constituencies are represented by members in favour of 'woman suffrage.'

COLONIAL.

CANADA.

At two o'clock in the morning of May 10 the closure took effect in the House of Commons, and a vote was taken to report the Naval Aid Bill from Committee. Contrary to expectation, there was no serious disorder, although it is suspected that the quiet acceptance of the situation by the Opposition is due to a feeling of confidence that the measure will be rejected by the senate.

Mr. White, the Minister of Finance, made his Budget speech on May 12. The revenue for the year 1912 was, he said, 136,108,217 dols. and there was every expectation that in 1913 the revenue would reach a total of 168,250,000 dols., an increase of 32,000,000 dols. The estimated surplus was 55,000,000 dols. The expenditure (Consolidated Fund) was 33,000,000 dols., and the year's net reduction of debt was 23,300,000 dols.

The question of appeals to the Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council was brought up in the House on May 13. Mr. Lemieux, ex-Postmaster General, speaking on behalf of Quebec, strongly favoured the retention of the present system, and said that the rights of the Province of Quebec had always been protected by the Imperial Court. Mr. Hazen, Minister of Marine, also opposed any change in the system, and said that every citizen should have the right to appeal to the Throne.

On May 14, Mr. Borden announced in the House that the supplementary estimates would include a contribution towards the Capt. Scott Fund.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The stopping of the recruiting of tropical natives for the Rand mines means that a new labour force of between 20,000 and 25,000 will have to be found as soon as the present contracts expire. The annual number recruited has been between 14,000 and 18,000 men. There will, however, be no immediate difference, as there is no recruiting in any case in these regions during the winter months.

The House of Assembly, on May 12, passed the second reading of the Immigration Restriction Bill. Mr. Duncan moved the discharge of the second reading and that the Government be instructed to legislate with reference to conditions in the Transvaal under the Asiatic Registration Acts, but he afterwards withdrew the motion, as Sir Thomas Smartt, leader of the Opposition, declined to take the responsibility for the rejection of the Bill, in view of the imperial principle involved. Sir Thomas at the same time said he hoped that Mr. Fischer, Minister of the Interior, who was in charge of the Bill, would consider reasonable criticisms of the most objectionable clauses. Mr. Fischer said that while the Government might not go so far as directly to pay for immigration, they would give every facility to every decent immigrant to come to South Africa. He did not like the idea of an appeal to the Imperial Government for aid in South Africa's own affairs. The Imperial Government however had assured him that if the Bill were carried it would be a satisfactory settlement.

AUSTRALIA.

Sir Rider Haggard, who is one of the members of the Dominions Trade Commission, which is now taking evidence in Australia, in an interview on May 12, said he was particularly struck by the almost unlimited wealth of Queensland. Nothing was grown in Ceylon which could not grow there. Opportunities in Australia presented themselves everywhere and great resources were waiting to be put into practical use.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

King Alfonso spent the greater part of May 9, in visiting art gallaries, and later in the afternoon he proceeded with the President of the Republic to the aviation ground at Buc in order to witness aeroplanes flights. The display was the biggest exhibition of aeroplanes yet seen, ninety-six machines being engaged in the programme. The King drove from Buc to the little railway station of Jouyen-Josas near the La Boulie golf links, where his special train was waiting to carry him at 7-30 p.m. homewards to Spain. It was there that President Poincare bade His Majesty farewell.

The French Ambassador in London, M. Paul Cambon, has arrived in Paris to consult with President Poincare and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Pichon, with regard to the approaching Presidential visit to England.

The French Chamber is discussing a Government Bill dealing with the State control of gambling. One of the speakers in the debate estimated that the sums staked at the authorised gaming resort alone amount to over £40,000,000 a year.

The Army Committee of the Chamber of Deputies has adopted the amended Three Years' Service Bill by seventeen votes to four, and will shortly present its report to the Chamber.

GERMANY.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed on May 10:—The Lower House of the Prussian Diet has this week been dissolved, dissolution being a formal necessity in order that new elections may be held a few weeks before the expiration of the legislative period of five years which began in June 1908. The election of direct electors ("Wahlmanner") will take place next Friday, and the election of Deputies by the direct electors will take place on June 3.

The "Fremdenblatt" published on May 11, an official denial of the announcement that the Archduke Francis Ferdinand will attend the Cumberland-Hohenzollern wedding at Berlin, and adds that "in accordance with Court usages only the relatives of the bride and bridegroom will take part in this family festival."

A Reuter telegram from Sigmaringen, dated May 10, states that the wedding of King Manoel with Princess Auguste Victoria of Hohenzollern will take place in September.

The Prussian military attache in Munich, Major von Lewinski, was, on May 13, shot at in the streets of Munich and died in hospital a short time after the outrage. His assailant was a tinsmith named Strasser. Strasser also shot dead a superintendent of police named Bollender. The Munich Press and the police describe the man as an "Anarchist" in full possession of his wits.

SPAIN.

King Alfonso's return on May 11 was made the occasion of a great public manifestation. As the King drove from the station in a carriage with the Queen, they were loudly acclaimed by thousands of people in the streets. Queen Cristina was also heartily cheered.

Spaniards of all classes rejoice at the reception given to the King by the Parisians, which is described in many papers under the heading "Triumphal entry of the King into Paris." "El Liberal," a Republican newspaper with one of the largest circulations in Spain, says in a leading article:—"The spiritual wall raised in 1909 has been broken, and Spain has entered through the breach to take her place in the cultured world."

SWITZERLAND.

Oskar Bider, a Swiss airman, of Basel, aged twenty-three, on May 13, on a Bleriot monoplane, accomplished the first aeroplane flight over the Bernese Alps. He left Berne at 4-35 a.m., and in three wide curves rose to a height of about 9,800 feet, and flew over the Alps between the Wildhorn and the Wildstrubel. The wind was favourable, and only slightly contrary currents were experinced in the Rhone Valley. Bider estimates that he attained a height of about 10,500 feet. He landed safely at Sion, in the Valais, at 6-19 a.m.

BELGIUM.

The Belgian Government has decided to entrust the defence of the Luxemburg province to a territorial army, whose duty it would be to impede the concentration of the enemy in this part of Belgium. The duration of service will be fifteen months, as for the infantry. It is expected that this organisation will give from 3,000 to 4,000 men in time of peace and 20,000 men in time of war.

RUSSIA.

It was announced in St. Petersburg on May 9, from official sources, that the Czar will leave on the 20th instant for Berlin to attend the wedding of Princess Victoria Luise and Prince Ernest Augustus. His Majesty will travel with only a personal suite. The absence of Ministers is intended to empasise the purely domestic character of the visit.

TURKEY.

The Constantinople correspondent of the "Times" telegraphs:—Negotiations have been proceeding for some time past for the sale to Turkey, through the Deutsch-Orient Bank, of the Brazilian Dreadnoughts "Sao Paulo," and "Minas Geraes," with four French-built destroyers, for which the Porte, if it can find the money, is ready to pay £T.3,800,000. It is understood that both battleships are in considerable need of repairs owing to careless handling, especially by the Revolutionaries who temporarily controlled them. There is reason to believe that the Turkish Government has offered the Deutsch-Orient Bank the arsenal at Tophane and adjoining land as guarantee for repayment of the advance which will be required if the ships are to be purchased.

UNITED STATES.

The International Peace Conference has decided to make an appeal to all nations to take part in the Peace Centenary celebrations to be organised in 1914 in Ghent.

The British delegates to the Hundred Years' Peace Conference were received by the President on May 12, after they had paid a visit to the State Department, where Mr. Bryan gave them a cordial welcome.

The reasons for the Irish-American and the German-American prejudice against the proposed 'peace day" celebrations have at last been unequivocally and compactly revealed. According to the official "protest" submitted on May 13 to the Mayor of New York by the United Irish-American Societies and the German-American Citizens' League, the key to it all is to be found in a poem by Mr. Alfred Austin, in the alleged imperialist vision of Cecil Rhodes, and in Mr. Carnegie's generosity with free libraries.

Great Britain, like Germany and various other countries, has followed France, and protested against the clause of the Underwood Bill which would compel foreign importers to throw their books open to the American Government. The basis of the protest is that the clause is intolerably inquisitorial. Telegrams from Paris and Berlin hint at trade retaliation should the clause be enacted.

JAPAN.

The Tokio correspondent of the "Times" telegraphs (May 9):—Beyond the decision to lodge a protest against the California Bill as violating the treaty with this country, if not the American Constitution, the Government have not yet decided upon their course, which will depend mainly upon the attitude adopted in Washington.

SCHRODER-STRANZ EXPEDITION.

FOUR DEAD, THREE MISSING AND TWO INJURED.

Captain Staxrud, the Norwegian leader of the Schroder-Stranz relief expedition, reports that of the ten German members of the original expedition, only one—a seascape painter—escaped without permanent injury.

Herr Rudiger lost the sole of his foot and several fingers through frostbite. Captain Ritscher is in the same case. Herr Eberhardt, Herr Dettmers and Herr Mosiers are dead, and Lieutenant Schroder-strang and Herr Sandleben, Herr Meyer and Herr Schmidt are missing. The last four are the party who set out to cross Spitzbergen at the end of August. One Norwegian cook also died.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street, London. Established over 85 years.

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The "Pick-me-up" of the East

THE SUBSTITUTE FOR ALCOHOL — O.T — ON SALE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

If you wake up unrefreshed in the morning feeling slack and "out-of-sorts," a glass of O.T. will clear the digestion, tone the system, correct the liver and make you fit and well again. O.T. is the purest and most beneficial drink in existence, and is especially valuable for Stomach troubles, colic, fevers, dysentery and other inflammatory complaints. After "over-indulgence" O.T. is a boon, as it helps to restore vitality and nerve, whilst satisfying the craving for alcoholic stimulants. A most satisfactory "Squarer-up" at all times will be found in O.T. with Soda, Tansan or Hirano.

A Liqueur—Stomachic—Pick-me-up

Made from natural fruits and herbs O.T. is a pure and healthful beverage, and only favourable effects follow its use. After over-indulgence there's no better "pick-me-up." As a tonic when you feel "out-of-sorts," there's nothing better to make you fit and well again.

O.T. is a true digestive, and therefore good as a mealtime drink, as an after-dinner liqueur, and as a remedy for indigestion, flatulence and "full feeling" after meals.

As a stomachic, it has wonderful virtues for colic, dysentery, and other stomach troubles. No drink is more suitable than O.T. for both abstainers and non-abstainers; none is more healthful for young and old.

Gold Seal — British Analytical Control
Gold Medal — Paris Exhibition, 1909
Grand Prix — Empire Exhibition, London, 1911

The More you Drink O.T. the More you Like it!

O.T. wins favour with all who try it. Its distinctive character, its refreshing and exhilarating qualities, its satisfying body and "bite" appeal to you—its taste grows on you, and you soon realise that each glass adds to your liking and appreciation.

O.T. Mixes Deliciously with

Lemonade, Soda, Hirano, Tansan, etc.	Water (Hot or Cold)—	Whisky, Gin, Brandy, Wines—
Gives full body, fine flavour, stimulating, refreshing — lessens filling and flatulent effects of aerated drinks.	gives a "bite" and a delicious flavour that completely satisfy.	improves flavour, intensifies the good qualities, and lessens alcoholic effects.

Add Rum, Gin or Whisky to O.T. and take off heaviness and filling effect.

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The Army & Navy Stores, Pyrkes Provision Stores, Messrs. Phillips & Co., (Bombay and Poona), Treacher & Co., (Bombay & Poona), D. C. Oomrigar, D. D. Baria, J. F. Kathoke, P. C. Shroff & Sons, West End Bar, King John & Co., M. P. Baria, (Pydownie), S. C. Oomrigar, Maneckji & Co., (Church Gate St.), Pestonji Maneckji, (Forbes St.), Denison & Co., Hummum Street, Fort, Souza and Fernandez, Empire Stores, Dinshaw Namdar & Co., Madon Sons & Co., M. T. Madon & Co., Minocher Kooka & Sons, Tarachand & Co., (Grant Road), Colabawalla & Son, KATRAK & Co., KARACHI and ALL DEALERS AND STORES.

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G AND QUEEN AT ALDERSHOT.

CEREMONY AT MILITARY COLLEGE.

The King and Queen, who were accompanied by Princess Mary and Princess Victoria, began their visit to Aldershot on May 9. Their Majesties, after motoring down from London, reached the Royal Pavilion at a quarter past one o'clock. The approaches were lined by large crowds of people on foot and in various kinds of vehicles. Within the entrance gates were drawn up 100 men of the 1st battalion of the King's Royal Rifles, who formed a royal guard of honour, the band and buglers, also parading. The royal visitors were met at the confines of the command by Lieut-Gen. Sir Douglas Haig, general officer commander-in-chief, and members of the headquarter staff awaited the King at the gates of the Royal Pavilion. In the afternoon a fine exhibition of jumping was given by men and boys of the 5th Dragoon Guards. Not only were reins and saddles discarded by the ordinary riders, but buglers sounded their calls while clearing difficult obstacles and the machine-gun section performed other difficult feats. A display by the Royal Flying Corps took place later in the day, the occasion being notable for the fact that an Army monoplane took part in the demonstration, this being the first reappearance of this type since the band was placedon it by the military authorities. Some excellent work was done, seventeen airmen being in the air at one time while the Army airships "Beta" and "Gamma" showed their power of manœuvring and bomb-dropping.

On May 10 the King and Queen, Princess Mary and Princess cess Victoria left the Royal Pavilion shortly before eleven o'clock. His Majesty, wearing the undress uniform of a field marshal, was mounted and attended by a royal standard bearer; the two Princesses also were on horseback and the Queen drove in a motor-car. The headquarters staff accompanied and there was an escort of the 11th Hussars, with a small force of military police. The first call was at the Beaumont Barracks, occupied by the 5th Dragoon Guards. In Wellington Avenue the King passed down the lines of a large number of duty men, who, though drills have been suspended, remain over the Whitsuntide holidays. The Badajos, Salamanca and Talavera Barracks were passed in turn, the Hampshires, King's Royal Rifles, Fusiliers, and Artillery being paraded. A smart canter across the polo ground brought their Majesties to Evelyn Wood Road. Here the King rode through a double line of officers and men of the Black Watch. Grenadiers and Loyal North Lancashires had also marched to alignments, and gave the salute at the coming of the King. Rain fell heavily as the royal party rode away.

There was a brilliant assemblage awaiting the King at Sandhurst, where he had consented to present new colours to the gentlemen cadets of the Royal Military College, and happily there was then a great improvement in the weather. The ceremony was to have taken place during His Majesty's visit to Aldershot last year, but was unavoidably postponed. The battalion is now two companies stronger than it would have been at that time. The parade strength of the battalion was 540. Some very well-known personages were present, among them Earl Roberts, Sir John French, Major-Gen. Sir S. Ewart, adjutant-general of the forces, and members of the Aldershot Headquarters Staff. The royal standard hoisted on the old college at half-past three o'clock notified the approach of the visitors. The journey was made by motor-car from the Royal Pavilion, and the college grounds were reached by way of the Yorktown entrance. The cadets formed three sides of a square for the ceremony of consecration by the Right Rev. Bishop Taylor Smith, chaplain-general to the forces, assisted by the chaplain to the college, the Rev. D. F. Carey, M.A. As is customary, the new colours were deposited on piled drums, and as they were placed in position the King stepped forward from the saluting-point and stood opposite to the consecrating Prelate, the Queen and the Princesses also leaving the dais and taking up positionsimmediately behind His Majesty. The colours were received from His Majesty's hands by Under-officer S. Kekewich of G. Company and Under-officer D. W. Hunter Blair of E. Company. The King then addressed the battalion, to which Brig.-Gen. Stopford replied. The parade officer gave the command "Remove headdresses," and then called for three cheers for the King, and caps were waved in the air, and the response lacked nothing in volume. Three great "hurrahs" went up from the battalion, and a call for three cheers for the Queen was greeted with equal enthusiasm. After inspecting the old building and the new college their Majesties returned to the Royal Pavilion, which was reached about six in the evening.

A parade service at the Aldershot parish church on May 11 was attended by the King and Queen and Princess Mary and Princess Victoria, the occasion being remarkable for the manner in which the military and civil population of Aldershot turned out to do honour to the presence of the royal visitors.

The King and Queen had a busy day at Aldershot on May 12. Interesting firing tests were witnesses at the Ash ranges, where the latest type of machine gun and the new service rifle were used. Some excellent results were obtained with the new rifle. At a parade of the Royal Munster Fusiliers the King chatted with some of the veterans.

The Queen made two visits to public institutions in Aldershot. The first was to the Queen Mary Children's Home, where Her Majesty spent about half an hour conversing with the staff and some of the patients. The Queen was attended by Lady Haig, wife of the general officer commanding. The second call was at the Louise Margaret Hospital, where the Queen was received by Major Ryan, of the Royal Army Medical Corps, the medical officer in charge, and the matron, Miss M. E. Beesby.

May 13 was an ideal day for manœuvres and their Majesties were enabled to witness the several arms of the service at work in the field under delightful conditions.

The King, accompanied by Princess Victoria rode to every point of the diversified battle ground, and HerMajesty, withPrincess Mary, drove from point to point in a motor-car, a lighting to witness the more thrilling episodes at close quarters.

The King and Queen concluded their visit to Aldershot on May 14, and with Princess Mary and Princess Victoria returned to London by motor-car. A crowd of several hundred persons assembled outside the gates of the Royal Pavilion and heartily cheered the royal party as the cars left at a quarter to eleven. The King, before leaving, conferred the Royal Victorian Medal on Sergt. Capps, 5th Dragoon Guards, who carried the royal standard during the King's visit, and on Pipe-Major Clarke, Black Watch, the pipers of which regiment played during dinner at the Royal Pavilion. His Majesty sent a message to the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief in which he expressed his satisfaction with "the energy and keenness which characterise the whole life of the Aldershot Command."

LASSITUDE AND HOW TO OVERCOME IT.

During the enervating "muggy" weather which so constantly marks the second quarter of the year, lassitude is the lot of a large number of people. The physical sensation is accompanied by a mental indisposition to work and a lack of tone of the whole system.

Who is there, then, who will not gladly adopt a regime which completely overcomes this mental and physical apathy and restores the vim and snap of life?

Yet, to quote Hamlet's familiar words, "It is as easy as lying," when once it is remembered that a really revivifying and restorative tonic food, rich in vital phosphorus, will do this.

Unique among such foods is Sanatogen, which, as that distinguished medical author, Dr. C. W. Saleeby, writes, "Is a specially adapted food that has solved the problem of giving phosphorus in such a way that the nervous system can take hold of it."

It acts like a charm in removing lassitude and in replacing it with a sensation of buoyancy and reinvigoration. Testimony to this effect is forthcoming in the statements of distinguished men. Mr. H. S. Staveley Hill, M.P., writes from the House of Commons in London, where men are peculiarly prone to lassitude, "I find Sanatogen a most excellent tonic and restorative after the hard work of the session. It appears to me to contain all the qualities necessary for a tonic, which secures the object in view, namely the removal of lassitude, and it gives increased vitality."

Sanatogen, which can be obtained at all Chemists and Bazaars, should be used by everyone whenever he feels the least disposition to lassitude, weariness, or fatigue.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

War Office, May 13,
Regular Forces.
Cavalry.

4th (Queen's Own) Hussars—Lieut.-Col F Lee, on completion of his period of service in command, is placed on the Half-pay List (May 13) Major I G Hogg, D S O., to be Lieut.-Col (May 13); Capt P Howell, from Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Lumsden's), Indian Army, to be Major (May 14).

Foot Guards.

Coldstream Guards—Surg Lieut.-Col J F Bateson, M B., retires on retired pay (May 14); Capt H R A Adeane resigns his commission (May 14).

Infantry.

Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.)—See Lieut D H Nicholson to be Lieut (April 18).

King's Own (R Lancaster Regt.)—The following Sec Lieuts to be Lieuts.:—G E Barclay, and to remain seconded; H C E Jebb (April 17).

Norfolk Regt-Sec Lieut S G McBride is seconded for service with the W. African Regt (April 30).

Cheshire Regt.—Sec Lieut E W Benson to be Lieut (May 10).

R Welsh Fusiliers—Lieut E N Jones-Vaughan to be Capt. (April 19); Sec Lieut E C L Hoskyns to be Lieut (April 11).

M Wales Borderers—Lieut G F J Barry to be Capt (April 18).

Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Capt. W. H. Macallan retires on retired pay (May 14); Superny. Capt. H. C. H. Smith is restored to the establishment (May 14).

R Inniskilling Fusiliers—Sec Lieut W H A Edgar resigns his commission (May 14).

E Lancs Regt—Major J H Anderson retires on retired pay (May 14.)

Prince of Wales's Volunteers (S Lancs Regt)—Sec Lieut G S A White to be Lieut (April 16).

Welsh Regt—Sec Lieut T V Bonsall resigns his commission (May 14).

Loyal N Lancs Regt—Lieut B J Wakley to be Capt (April 1).

King's (Shropshire L I)—Lieut F J Leach is seconded for service as an Adj, Indian Volunteers (April 15); Sec Lieut P C Higgins to be Lieut (April 15).

King's R R C—Sec Lieut E D Shafto to be Lieut (March 27).

Duke of Edinburgh's (Wilts Regt)—Sec Lieut G Macnamara to be Lieut (April 17).

Manchester Reg—Sec Lieut W N Shipster to be Lieut (May 3).

Princes Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—The following Lieuts to be Capts:—H W M Yates (March 14); O O'Hara (March 26).

Connaught Rangers—Lieut G J B E Massy is seconded for service with the W African Regt (April 30); Sec Lieut A L B Anderson to be Lieut (April 17).

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—The following Lieuts to be Capts:—C P James, N D K McEwen, under the provision of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 (Feb 1).

Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt (R Canadians)—Lieut A L E Nixon resigns his commission (May 14).

Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own)—Superny Captain R P A de Moleyns is restored to the establishment (April 13).

Army Ordnance Department.

Conductor A Donelly, from the A O C, to be an Assistant Commissary of Ordnance with the honorary rank of Lieut (May 14).

Memoranda.

Col A E Jenkins retires on retired pay (May 14).

Col C T McM Kavanagh, C V O, C B, D S O (temporary Brig-Gen), on completion of his period of service as a Brigade Commander, is placed on the Half-pay List May 11).

Lieut-Col F Lee to be Col (Dec 4 1912).

Admiralty, 14th May.

Surgeon-General Arthur William May, B.C., Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy, has been granted the relative rank of Vice-Admiral in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 11th May.

Deputy Surgeon-General John Jeffrey's Dennis, M.D., has been promoted to the rank of Surgeon General in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 11th May.

(The notice appearing in London Gazette of the 13th instant is hereby cancelled.)

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

Sub-Lieutenant John McKellar Robertson to be Lieutenant. Dated 13th May,

Admiralty, 15th May.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 8th December, 1903. Admiral Charles Henry Adair has this day been placed on the Retired List at his own request Consequent thereon the following promotions have been made from the same date—Vice-Admiral Sir Frederic William Fisher, K. C V O to be Admiral, Rear-Admiral Frederic Elward Errington Brock, C B to be Vice.-Admiral Captain Robert Stewart Phipp Hornby C M G, to be Rear-Admiral,

Consequent on the above the following promotions on the Retired List take place from the same date—Vice-Admiral Thomas Alexander William Chisholm Patten M V O, to be admiral Rear-Admiral Thomas Philip Walker to be Vice-Admiral

The undermentioned Acting Sub-Lieutenants have this day been promoted to the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet:—Edward Arthur Aylmer John Rodolf Peronet Thompson Charles Williliam Vane Tempest Stewart Lepper John Walter Hoskyns Michael George Borradaile Cox Richard Gerald Gore-Langton.

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of 1st April, 1881 Deputy Surgeon-General William Tait, M.B., has been placed on the Retired List at his own request. Dated 6th May, Assistant Paymaster Gerald Philip Haddon has been transferred to the Emergency List at his own request. Dated 13th May.

Royal Marine Aatillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel George Grey Aston, C. B., A.D.C., to be Colonel Second Commandant (Supernumerary), under the provisions of Order in Council of 15th January, 1878, Clause 6, for meritorious services, and particularly for those rendered by him whilst on the Staff of Field-Marshal Lord Methuen, G C.B G.C.V.O., C.M.G., General Officer Commanding in Chief, South Africa, and as adviser to the Union Government in connection with the new Defence Organisation of the Dominion and the training of Staff of the South African millitary Force. Dated 7th May.

War Office, 16th May.
Regular Forces.
Commands and Staff.

Colonel Charles J Briggs, from a Brigade Commander, Territorial Force, to be a temporary Brigadier-General to command a Brigade, vice Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) C T McM Kavanagh, C V O C B D S O Dated 11th May,

Colonel Edward M Woodward, from an Assistant Adjutant-General, to be a Director at the War Office, and is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General whilst so employed. Dated 9th May

Colonel Alfred E J Cavendish, C M G from the half-pay list, to be an Assistant Adjutant-General, vice Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) E M Woodward. Dated 9th May.

Captain John S N de Joux, The South Staffordshire Regiment, to be Instructor in Gymnastics, and to be seconded, vice Captain E L W Henslow. The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment). Dated 15th April,

Establishments.
School of Army Sanitation.

Brevet Major Arthur B Smallman, M B, Royal Army Medical Corps, to be Assistant Instructor. Dated 3rd March.

Cavalry.

9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers, Lieutenant Reginald L. Benson is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 30th April.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

"Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery," Supernumerary Major Charles W. Scott is restored to the establishment. Dated 5th May.

Lieutenant Cecil B Blacke is seconded for service as an Adjutant, Territorial Force Dated 1st May.

The undermentioned supernumerary Lieutenants are restored to the establishment:—Herbert H. Baxter. Dated 30th April. Francis J. L. Cogan. Dated 2nd May.

Royal Garrison Artillery.

The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains, under the provisions of Article 27A, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909:—Dated 12th May. Edward S. Graham. Frank R Phillips, and to remain seconded. Frederick C Jenkin, and to remain seconded. Denison Pudsey. Gerard W Brierley. Donald Macleay. Dated 16th May, Ernest D Matthews, Eskricke S. Phillips, and to remaine seconded.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Major Francis A Molony is placed on retired pay. Dated 17th May.

Foot Guards.

Irish Guards, The Honourable Richard Westenra, to be Second Lieutenant (on probation). Dated 17th May.

Infantry.

The Leicestershire Regiment, Lieutenant Harold S Pinder is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 25th April.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Major William F Hessey retires on retired pay, Dated 17th May.

Captain Robie F Uniacke to be Major Dated 17th May.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment), Lieutenant Sydney F Marriner is seconded for service as an Adjutant, Territorial Force Dated 25th April.

The South Staffordshire Regiment, Brevet Major Lionel B Boyd-Moss, from Supernumerary Captain is restored to the establishment Dated 1st May.

The Durham Light Infantry Supernumerary Lieutenant William B Grey-Wilson is restored to the establishment Dated 17th April.

The Connaught Rangers, Lieutenant William G S Barker from the half-pay list is restored to the establishment with precedence next below H W Markwick Dated 17th May.

The Army Service Corps.

Captain John L Lawson is seconded for service as an Adjutant, Territorial Force Dated 21st April.

Captain Jacinth D'E Fitz-E Coke is restored to the establishment Dated 21st April.

Army Ordnance Department.

Captain Lionel L Hoare, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer, 4th class, is retained for permanent service and removed from his regiment, under the provisions of Articles 372 and 373 Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 Dated 3rd May.

Lieutenant Arthur C V Gibson, Royal Garrison Artillery, to be an Ordnance Officer, 4th class Dated 5th May.

Army Pay Department.

Major Addis Delacombe, Paymaster, to be Staff Paymaster Dated 1st May.

Memoranda.

Captain Allen R B Shuttleworth, Supply and Transport Corps, Indian Army, is granted the temporary rank of Major whilst employed as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General at the Staff College, Quetta. Dated 1st April.

Lieutenant Peter F Carew, The Suffolk Regiment, is granted the local rank of Captain whilst employed with The King's African Rifles. Dated 19th March.

Second Lieutenant Stuart G McBride, The Norfolk Regiment, is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant, whilst employed with the West African Regiment. Dated 30th April.

General Reserve of Officers.
Foot Guards.

Henry Robert Augustus Adeane, late Captain, Coldstream Guards, to be Captain. Dated 17th May.

Infantry.

The undermentioned to be Second Lieutenants. Dated 17th May. Henry Maurice Brown, late Cadet, Reading University College Contingent Officers Training Corps. Henry Cyril Pecker, late Cadet, St. Bees School Contingent, Officers Training Corps.

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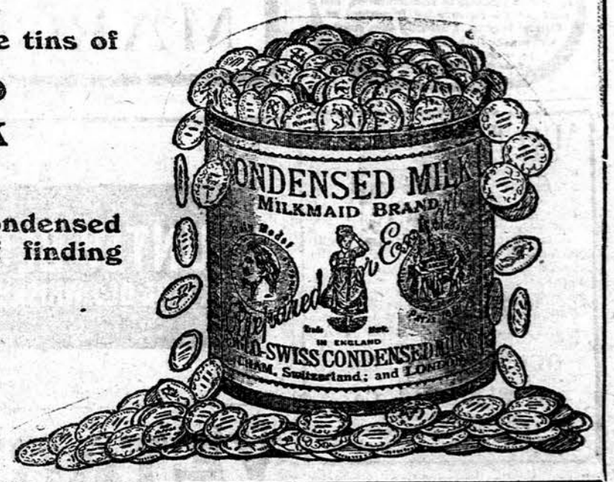

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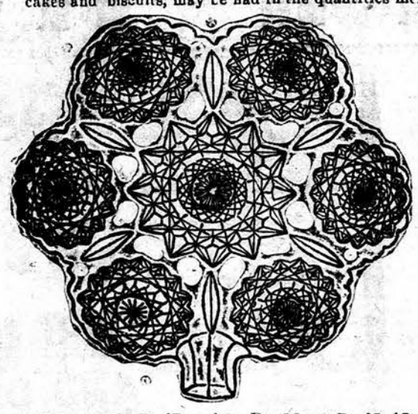
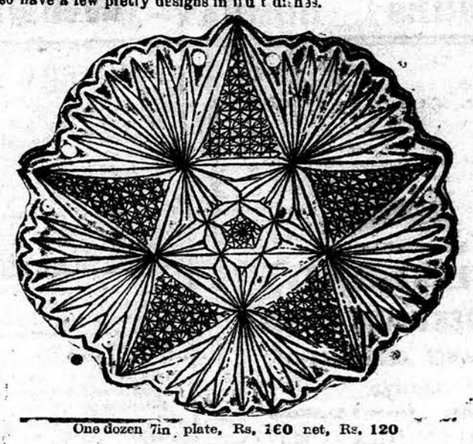


Half dozen 6¼in. Bon Bon plate, Rs. 65 net. Rs 48-12.



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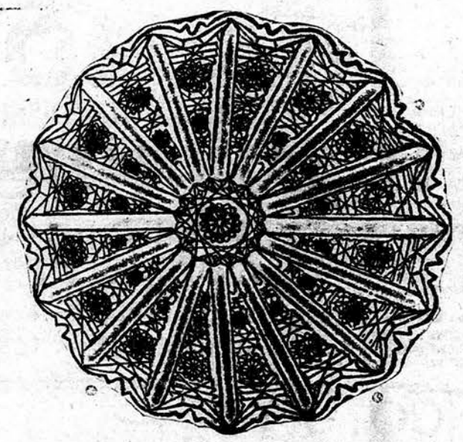

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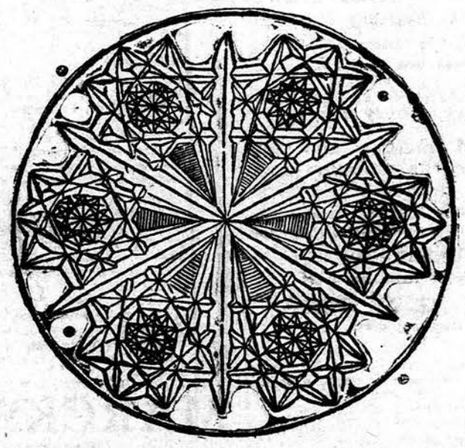

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